OUT OF THE ASHES.

Progress of Permanent Rebuilding in the South Division.

An Almost Incredible Amount of Work Done Already.

Two Hundred and Twelve Brick and Stone Buildings in Course of Erection.

Covering a Street Frontage of Three and a Third Miles.

Probably there are few people in Chicago who are aware of the actual extent to which the work of permanent rebuilding has begun. A casual trip through the streets of the burnt district altogether fails of conveying a correct idea of it, and nothing short of a thorough and patient exhibit of observation will answer the purpose. The principal portion of the restoration of business structures is, of course, confined to the South Division, where the pressing needs of commerce and trade have left no choice but to begin at once and supply the buildings which the fire swept away. With the same wonderful energy and contempt for difficult obstacles which made Chicago what she was, her business men have cleared away the ruins of their former greatness, and set vigorously about the work of reconstruction. The result is that, seven weeks after the fire, Chicago has made a beginning almost incredible. The high price of building material of all kinds, the great advances in the rates in all branches of mechanical labor, the cold and unfavorable weather for out-door operations—none of these drawbacks have been allowed to interfere. To say there is a feeling of hopefulness among our burnt-out rebuilders would fail to fitly express the true state of things. There is no hopefulness about it. It is absolute certainty, as solid and unshaken as are the massive walls of the new rows of structures.

So far as the progress of rebuilding has extended up to the present time, the architectural difference from Chicago as it was is strikingly noticeable. A general condition of enforced economy, together with a determination to secure massive permanency at the expense of elegant ornamentation, has brought about an almost uniform plainness. With few exceptions, the main walls are of the uncertain-colored brick, peculiar to this locality, the fronts of red or white pressed brick, or of the painted and "penciled" style, the trimmings of stone or iron, and the cornices chiefly of brick. This economical plain style, however, only obtains in the buildings now under way. The leading architects are perfectly swamped with plans and details for more elaborate and pretentious structures, to be commenced early in the spring, so that the present is hardly the time to speculate on the appearance of Chicago in the future. Our design is to present an accurate, authentic account of the present progress of the work of permanent rebuilding, give locations, owners, size and material.

RIVER STREET.

Nos. 6 and 8; ——— Cowen, owner; 30x75 feet; five stories and basement; red pressed brick front.

East side; Henry Fuller, owner; 80x40 feet; four stories; plain brick.

Southeast corner of South Water street; Matthew Laflin, owner; 100x180 feet; four stories; red pressed brick front.

West side; Rogers & Writers, owners; 99x126 feet; five stories; pressed brick front.

Northwest corner of South Water street; Wm. Nimmo & Sons, owners; 50x80 feet; 3-story pressed brick front.

No. 42; C. A. Price, owner; 24x100 feet; four stories; plain brick.

No. 45; Chas. M. Gray, owner; 24x100 feet; four stories; plain brick.

SOUTH WATER STREET.

Southeast corner of Wabash avenue; Matthew Laflin, owner; 50x100 feet; four stories; red pressed brick front.

The Hinsdale building, corner of Wabash avenue; 150x100 feet; four stories; pressed brick front.

Northwest corner of River street; the Hempstead Building; 30x120 feet; four stories; plain brick.

Next door west; George Armour owner; 30x120 feet; four stories; plain brick.

South side, near Wabash avenue; Judge Lindsley, of Cincinnati, owner; 20x100 feet; four stories; red pressed brick front.

North side, near River street; H. H. Schufeldt, owner 24x126 feet; four stories; pressed brick front.

No. 139; B. S. Chase, owner; 20x70 feet; four stories and basement; Milwaukee brick front.

No. 141; Daniel Sharpe, owner; 20x70 feet; four stories and basement; Milwaukee brick front.

Southeast corner of Fifth avenue; Pardee's building; 80x45 feet; four stories and basement; plain brick.

Next door west; J. T. Ryerson, owner; 80x45 feet; one story; plain brick.

Northeast corner of Fifth street; Chas. G. Smith, owner; 82x35 feet; four stories; plain brick.

West side, near Lake street; H. C. Wheeler, of Wausau, owner; 40x80 feet; three stories and basement; plain brick.

LAKE STREET.

No. 44; Hamlin & Goodrich owners; 20x80 feet; four st. ries and basement; pressed brick front.

No. 46; Wm. Deering, owner; 20x80 feet; four stories and basement; pressed brick front.

No. 48; E. G. Hoyne, owner; 20x80 feet; four stories and basement; pressed brick front.

No. 2-6; S. B. Cobb, owner; 22x135 feet; four stories and basement; pressed brick front.

No. 28; Thatcher estate, owners; 20x120 feet; four stories and basement; pressed brick front.

Northwest corner of Wabash avenue; L. D. McCormick, owner; 140x150 feet; five stories and basement; Cleveland sandstone front.

Northeast corner of Wabash avenue; J. H. Reed, owner; 48x145 feet; five stories and basement; pressed brick, with stone trimmings.

South side; between Michigan and Wabash avenues; Rosenberg & Rascenfeld, owners; 30x100 feet; five stories and basement; pressed brick front.

Northwest corner of Michigan avenue; C. H. McCormick, owner; 65x100 feet; four stories and basement; Cleveland sandstone front.

Next door west; between Michigan and Wabash avenues; C. H. McCormick, owner; 65x170 feet; four stories and basement; Cleveland sandstone front.

Southeast corner of Dearborn; E. W. Hawley; five-story stone front; 60x75 feet; removing *debris*.

Southwest corner of Dearborn; Turnure Company; four-story and basement, with Philadelphia pressed brick front. Lake superior stone facings. Workmen are engaged in the outside basement walls.

Northeast corner of Dearborn; Miner Estate; five-story brick; 40x70 feet, with stone front; most of the *debris* has been removed.

McVicker's Theatre; four-story brick, with an elaborate front; 82x120 feet. Its before it will be the best theatre west of New York. Between $130,000 and $200,000 will be spent in erecting and furnishing it. Workmen are getting out for the foundation walls and work will be commenced as soon as the plans and specifications are ready.

Nos. 70, 72, 74, 76, 78, 80, 82, 84 & 86; J. E. Otis; four-story brick, each 23x100 feet; first floor walls are up.

Southeast corner of State; Mr. Otis; four-story brick; 60x75; *debris* being removed.

East of State, south side; Dr. Newton; four story brick, 40x100 feet; working on the foundation.

Southwest corner of Wabash avenue; Joseph Ruiter; four-story and basement marble front, 50x120 feet; removing the *debris*.

East of Wabash avenue; S. S. White, of Philadelphia; 4-story and basement; Philadelphia pressed brick front; 40x100 feet; foundation walls in.

MONROE STREET.

Nos. 9 and 11; C. H. Beckwith; one-story brick; occupied.

East of Wabash avenue, north side; McKindley, Gilchrist & Co.; one-story brick, 40x98 feet; occupied.

East of State street, north side; Potter Palmer; three-story brick, 42x102; occupied.

Southeast corner of State; Potter Palmer; hotel; second story partially up.

Northwest corner of State; Judge Otis; four-story brick; 100x172; removing *debris*.

No. 70, Powell, Geichell & Co.; one-story brick; occupied.

No. 71; George Boomer; four-story brick, 27x75 feet; part of second floor walls up.

No. 73; Henry Brinkworth; three-story brick, 25x60; foundation walls in.

West of Dearborn, east side; Culver, Page & Hoyne; five-story brick, 50x186; removing *debris*. Will be commenced at once.

Corner of LaSalle; Fred Jacobs; four stories, 40x80 feet.

South side, west of LaSalle street; Frank Starrett; five stories; 40x120.

North side, west of LaSalle street; Kent & Co; 40x80; five stories; basement of sand stone; red pressed brick front.

Northwest corner of LaSalle street; Bryan Black; four stories and basement; stone front; 50x150 feet.

North side, west of LaSalle street; Dr. Collins; three stories and basement; 25x80 feet.

North side, east of Wells street; Mr. Cooney; two stories; 18x40 feet.

In the rear of the above, same owner, a three-story brick; 18x40 feet.

South side, east of Wells street; Mr. McLane; three stories; 50x30 feet; Milwaukee brick front.

North side, west of Wells street; United States Express Company; two stories and basement; 50x100 feet; Milwaukee brick front.

North side, east of Market street; J. V. Farwell & Co.; five stories; 125x130 feet; plain brick.

West of LaSalle street, North side; Mr. Appleby; four-story brick; 40x100 feet.

MICHIGAN AVENUE.

Nos. 13 and 15; D. M. Richardson, owner; 48x60 feet; three stories and basement; pressed brick front.

Nos. 124, 126, 128, and 130; Bowen Bros.; two-story bricks, 80x70; the last three are occupying the first story of No. 124 is up.

North of Adams; Mr. Tuttle; four-story brick, with stone front; 50x150 feet.

North of Jackson, east side; Hart Bros., H. A. Kohen, and others; two-story brick; 25x60 feet.

Southwest corner of Jackson; Mr. Gardner; five-story brick for a hotel; 80x172 feet.

No. 194; Kendrick & Perry; one-story brick; 22x70 feet; occupied.

North of Congress, west side; J. Y. Scammon; four-story brick; 30x110 feet.

In the rear, same owner, three-story brick, 30x30 feet.

No. 16 Congress street; J. Y. Scammon; four-story brick; 30x70 feet.

WABASH AVENUE.

Southeast corner of Randolph street; Stein's Building; 48x150 feet; five stories; front of Milwaukee brick.

East side, near Randolph; McKee's Building; 60x80 feet; five stories and basement; front of Milwaukee brick.

Nos. 48 and 50; Phelps, Dodge & Palmer, owners; 40x100 feet; five stories and basement; Milwaukee brick front.

Southeast corner of Randolph street; Day, Allen & Co., owners; 50x100 feet; two stories; pressed brick front.

Next door south; Jacobs, owners; 20x100 feet; three stories and basement; pressed brick front.

North of Madison, east side; Mr. Dinsby; four-story brick or marble front; 72x170 feet; removing the *debris*.

Northeast corner of La Salle street; five-story stone front, 45x100; removing the *debris*.

North of Monroe, east side; Dr. Ray; five-story stone front, 40x160 feet; foundation is being put in.

Southwest corner of Congress street; Mr. Taylor; two-story brick; removing *debris*.

West side; Rogers & Writers, owners; 99x126 feet; five stories; pressed brick front.

Northwest corner of South Water street; Wm. Nimmo & Sons, owners; 50x80 feet; 3-story pressed brick front.

No. 42; C. A. Price, owners; 24x100 feet; four stories; plain brick.

No. 45; Chas. M. Gray, owner; 24x100 feet; four stories; plain brick.

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Northeast corner of La Salle street; five-story stone front, 45x100; removing the *debris*.

North of Monroe, east side; Dr. Ray; five-story stone front, 40x160 feet; foundation is being put in.

Southwest corner of Congress street; Mr. Taylor; two-story brick; 25x40; removing *debris*.

No. 335; W. B. Pierce; four-story brick, with iron front, 48x120 feet.

Southwest corner of South Water street; Wm. Nimmo & Sons, owners; 50x80 feet; 3-story pressed brick front.

No. 42; C. A. Price, owners; 24x100 feet; four stories; plain brick.

No. 45; Chas. M. Gray, owner; 24x100 feet; four stories; plain brick.

SOUTH WATER STREET.

Southeast corner of Wabash avenue; Matthew Laflin, owner; 50x100 feet; four stories; red pressed brick front.

South of Jackson, east side; Mr. Abbey; four-story brick, 40x120 feet.

Northeast corner of Jackson street, West side; Addis & Bullard; four-story brick, iron front; 50x150.

Northeast corner of Adams; Mr. Odell; four-story brick with stone facings; 40x130, with a wing 25x30.

STATE STREET.

West side, between Randolph streets; Matthew Laflin, owner; 80x30 feet; four stories and basement; pressed brick front.

Southwest corner of Harrison and Sherman; same owner; two-story brick, 80x150 feet; passenger depot.

Northeast corner of same streets; same owner; two-story express building, 80x150 feet.

Owen Owens is erecting a four-story brick building, 60x80, on Calhoun place, east of Market. It is ready for the roof.

Adams, east of State; Mr. Brown; four-story brick, 50x80 feet.

Nos. 45 and 47 Jackson street; Kimball & Officer; four story brick, 42x76 feet.

Madison street, west of Wabash avenue; Bishop & Isham; four story brick, 80x80.

Fourth avenue, north of Jackson; L. Lombard; four story brick, 40x100 feet.

South side of Van Buren street, west of State; R. L. Lancaster; four-story and basement; 40x120.

Bent & Gleward have put up a three-story brick building in the alley running into Fifth avenue, south of Madison street.

Arcade court, east of Wells; Berren & Terry; four-story brick, 60x80 feet.

Arcade court, west of LaSalle street; James Arnold; one-story brick, 20x30 feet.

RECAPITULATION.

A recapitulation of the above list shows that 219 permanent brick and stone buildings are in course of erection in the burnt district of the South Division, covering a total street portage of 17,115 feet, or about 3 1-3 miles. The number of buildings on each street in the South Division is as follows:

River street	4
South Water street	12
Lake street	18
Randolph street	6
Washington street	2
Madison street	2
Monroe street	3
Adams street	2
Jackson street	4
Jackson street	2
Van Buren street	1
Harrison street	1
Polk street	1
Michigan avenue	8
Wabash avenue	21
State street	24
Dearborn street	5
Clark street	1
LaSalle street	1
Fifth avenue	3
Franklin street	1
Market street	1
Fourth avenue	1
Total	219

HOW SHALL WE REBUILD OUR CITY?

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

My remarks will more especially apply to buildings to be occupied as banks, offices, and wholesale and retail stores, which, with their contents, are of such immense value, amounting, in frequent instances, to many millions of dollars. Can we afford to burn such immense values every now and then, for the difference in interest between the cost of lumber and iron? Much comment has been made on the fact that THE TRIBUNE Building, the First National Bank, and the Post Office did not withstand the fury of the flames. What chance had the buildings named, when surrounded by fire-traps, containing such masses of lumber, from top to bottom? Is it any wonder that the result would have been if Madison street had been built like the three buildings named, from the lake to the river? That street, if so built, would be standing to-day, since it would have formed a bulwark to resist the burning of the frames and smaller buildings south thereof. The injury in that case would be confined to the south side of Madison street. The damage would have been comparatively trivial. Had LaSalle and Washington streets also been supported on the same class of buildings as the three mentioned, all would have been intact, or nearly so, at this time.

Let us notice for a moment the manner in which many of the buildings now going up are built; and as the Drake Block has burned twice within a year, that example shall be taken. As soon as the basement up, large timbers are laid on the piles, or the pillars, and then the transverse joists are laid in, which, with the floor, form a mass of lumber. Resting on this are five or six stories more, and then, as at the first, erect a Mansard roof, all of lumber. Will the architect deny that the number of feet of lumber in the Drake Block at that building? I saw it burn the first time. The interior walls were only twelve inches in thickness, supporting the floors and roof. Of course, the joists conveyed the fire from one division to the other, and the whole roof came down, with all the floors and most of the inside walls. One would think that the burning of millions of dollars' worth would have taught the architect, if anything would, that such a mode of building would bring nothing but disaster. No, not at all. He built again with the same masses of lumber in each floor, the only difference being six inches in the walls, and a slight reduction of the roof. It was burned again—twice in one year. Probably at least eight millions of dollars have been consumed in that block within a year. Can we afford it? This sacrifice has been made for the difference in interest between the cost of lumber and that of other and non-combustible material. The Drake Block is an illustration of our usual expensive buildings, which illustration will generally apply to all that have been recently seen in the papers. Why, that the Drake Block is to be rebuilt, "*the same as before!*" I hope Mr. Drake will not repeat the folly this time, but decide upon the materials, but also the substance of the walls, and the mode of laying the bricks. Piling six bricks one above the other, with not a bit of mortar in the joints! Every brick should be a "bond" in such large and important buildings, well tied with *hoop-iron*. The mode of bricklaying is disgraceful for such large buildings.

How shall we rebuild the inner circle of our city? In answer, the same as the old, or where they have practical men as architects, and clerks of works who understand the strength of materials, and the power of resistance, with proper building ordinances, fully carried out. Use brick and stone; iron joists; brick arches, tinned from one joist to the other; and between the joists, vitrified bricks, with H iron for partitions; iron window-frames; outside roller steel blinds; iron frame work for roofs, and the whole secured by copper wire; the floors of checkered marble, encaustic tiles, or planed Joliet stone; anything rather than wood. There is no good in such houses, where such immense values are stored, and we could with confidence meet such hurricanes as that of the fatal Monday morning.

What impediment is there in the way to our having such buildings as those sketched? Simply and chiefly insurance companies. They, with frantic frenzy, will shout, "*The cost!*" The cost is the difference in interest on the cost of the materials named. The saving in insurance will be a considerable portion of the interest on the extra cost. Take the late Oriental building. Assume it were rebuilt "*as before*." The insurance from the property thereon, will cost $4,000 per annum. A building constructed as suggested would save one-half of this sum, which would pay interest on $20,000 of the extra cost. But the cost is nothing to the comparative safety of the city. What would be the effect on Eastern capital coming to our aid if this course were adopted in our rebuilding? Pray, let us think on this important subject. My idea is that capitalists would rather loan at 8 per cent on such as we have built before. Let us foster this capital and secure its confidence.

I fear many of our citizens are already forgetting the awful lesson the great calamity taught them, as we find the same masses of inflammable materials used in the buildings—too good to be called temporary—now being built without doubt under the advice of those architects who seem to be fresh with calamities. I trust the owners will make short work with such advice, and feel that they cannot afford to burn out every three years. Many are now stating that such a fire cannot occur again in *hundreds of years*. The doctrine of a fatalist is scarcely worse. We believe in the continuous, vast plain to the west and south; we have still thousands of frame-buildings, with shingles and tarred felt roofs; we may have a drought equal to the last, and are still open to hurricanes when nature's laws work that way. Pray, let us not forget these facts, and let us provide against them to the best of our ability.

One architect has written a pamphlet against stone buildings! Has he forgotten most of the public buildings of the world, that have stood, many of them, for hundreds of years? Of what are they built? All stone will "fly" from unequal expansion, as a pane of glass will by boiling water being poured therein. Remove the cause,—the masses of lumber in each building,—and we will have but few occasions to complain of stone.

ROOFS.—We cannot have a better example than the Court House furnishes. The old part, being of timber, is gone entirely. The wings, of iron and slate, though not first-class, are still standing, but doubtless injured by the old roof in the centre. Let us, therefore, construct our roofs of iron, and put on the slates with copper wire, and, if the materials used are of good construction and quality, we will have but little trouble from this source. Those who desire Mansard roofs thus constructed need not fear; it was the fearful lumber pile in each of them which caused the trouble. Let there be an end of shingles, lumber, tar, and felt, in roofs, and a large portion of our hazard from without will disappear.

Assuming that we do not have another such a visitation, if we continue to build as before, we will have periodical fires, such as the Lake street, Farwell Hall, and Drake Block, every now and then, which will burn millions of dollars' worth of property, and all in consequence of such quantities of lumber and such roofs. Can we afford to meet such losses from such causes? The architect can, and probably will, denounce me for my impudent interference; but I look a little beyond them, and trust that my name will be remembered for distant years when we will have the pleasure of seeing the city rebuilt as here sketched. I trust all office-renters, bankers, and merchants will combine, and that a manifesto will be signed by all who rent buildings to those who *build*, setting forth that none of them will rent a store, bank, or office unless the buildings are so built. Let a merchant understand that, if he has a stock of one million of dollars, his insurance in the ordinary building will cost him $6,000 per annum, at least, more than if in a fire-proof building, saying nothing about the general feeling of security. I hope our fellow-citizens will earnestly consider, and take action for our future security. Yours truly, ENGINEER.

CHICAGO, Nov. 23.

A LAW-ABIDING GOVERNOR.

From the New York Tribune, Nov. 23.

Governor Palmer of Illinois is a lawyer, a soldier, and a politician. He is an excellent lawyer; he was a soldier of such merit that he rose from the ranks to the command of an army and a department. But it is the custom with Western men and Western papers to say that he is a bad politician. If this is true, it is the fault of politics, ancient and new. It means that he will never sign a bill with a job in it by means of which influential party friends are enriched. He never uses his appointing power for his own advantage. He will not swerve one hair's breadth from what he holds to be the law to save his own popularity or his party's majority. He is so good a lawyer that he rarely makes a mistake in the law. He is so honest a man that he never goes false to his convictions. For these sufficient reason the "practical" politicians who run his public career is ended with his present term. If the "practical" men are to control it there is their own way in the future, as they have too much in the past, this may be true.

Just now they seem sure that the Governor has made a grave mistake in refusing the indictment of the Mayor of Chicago, of General Sheridan, and of General P. T. Sheridan, and subsequently in saying before the Legislature the considerations which moved him to this action. His message has excited in Chicago a storm of denunciation singularly at variance with the calm and temperate tone in which it is couched. He meets the usual fate of men who keep their words about them in times of general excitement and tumult, and who presume to recall to their fellow-citizens the memory of their mistakes and follies.

The extract from the Governor's message that on the 11th day of October General Sheridan, the Western Lieutenant of General Sherman, was ordered by the Mayor of the city, issued by General Frank T. Sheridan in order to organize a regiment of infantry "to serve as guards for the protection of the records and property of the city of Chicago for the period of twenty days." This regiment consisted in part of companies of State militia and of recruits enlisted under General Sheridan's authority, and in part of a single company of boys from the Chicago University, under the command of Captain Colton. They took an unusual oath of allegiance and obedience. To use Governor Palmer's words,

Supported by this force, Lieutenant General Sheridan proceeded to establish military rule throughout the city. Martial law was established and his commands posted on the public streets, with orders from him, or from some of his retinue, to the effect that certain offenses who might, in the judgment of such guards and sentinels, be suspicious characters, and for not giving such persons, or who should refuse to obey their commands; and one citizen of the city, who was quietly passing along one of the streets, was ordered to halt, and upon his refusing to obey, was shot and mortally wounded.

Theodore H. Tyrrel a boy of 16, a student in the university, halted and shot, on the night of the 9th of October, Colonel Thomas W. Grosvenor, a prominent citizen, who was passing the sentry on his way home. This fatal accident seemed to arouse the public sentiment which had been apathetically consenting to the substitution of military for civil authority. But the reign of terror was terminated two days later. Governor Palmer contends that this force of General Sheridan's was raised without any legal authority, that it had no right to perform any military functions whatever, and that in inflicting death, even in self-defense, the persons engaged in the police officers rendered themselves liable to an indictment for murder. After full deliberation, Governor Palmer says the responsibility of formally advising the Attorney General of the State and District Attorney of their duty in the premises. The remainder of the message is taken up with an extract from the report of General Sheridan to the War Department. Under date of October 25 he says: "It is proper to mention that the Chicago volunteers were not taken into the service of the United States." They were certainly never taken into the service of the State of Illinois, and can therefore only be regarded in the light of an irregular police force, raised by General Sheridan, under color of an authority from the Mayor, which he had no right to exercise, and for no legal purpose.

It is asserted by some of Governor Palmer's excited critics in Chicago, that he cannot have failed to know the extent of his authority. But the Governor's message disposes of this assertion. Up to the 17th of October he was under the impression that General Sheridan was acting under the coordination to the civil authorities, and as soon as he learned that the Mayor had practically abdicated and given up the government of the city into the hands of General Sheridan, he wrote him a letter censuring his course in the severest terms, and expressing his hope that he would not again attempt to usurp legal authority. The Mayor answered, in a tone rather of petulance than dignity, that he had already decided to dispense with all military aid in a day or two. He stated also, in language which shows his entire unconsciousness of any such thing as constitutional law, that he believed, when the lives and property of the people—the peace and order of a large city—are in danger, that it is the time to step and consider any question of policy," which is precisely the sentiment which, if generally entertained, would make free government impossible upon the earth.

Good intentions cannot excuse violations of law. The surrender of municipal authority into the hands of the military is an act of desperation. Nothing can justify it, nothing can ever excuse it, but an overpowering necessity which deprives all civil magistrates of their free will. It does not appear that at any time there was such a necessity existing in Chicago. On the night of October 9, and the hour when General Sheridan was giving the order for raising the irregular, and unauthorized regiment from the boys in the streets, he had also, the Adjutant General of the State was in Chicago, with over 500 disciplined men of the State militia, under full and exclusive control of himself. It is true there was a good deal of wild talk of disorder and crime, of violence and incendiarism. But General Sheridan himself has borne full and manly testimony to the falsity of these stories. There was no such emergency as required that dangerous precedent to be set, of weakly yielding the charge of the public peace to the military arm.

As the grand jury of Cook County have refused to indict any one on account of the death of Colonel Grosvenor, it may be said that this is now a barren discussion. But it is dangerous to pass in silence any infraction of the principles upon which our democracy rests. In this case there was no harm intended. The Mayor of Chicago, influenced by the prevailing excitement, and unconscious of the full significance of his act, surrendered his authority unnecessarily. General Sheridan, whose faults always lean to virtue's side, assumed the responsibility which was thus offered him with the best intentions, without inquiring, and probably without caring much, what the law of the case was. But Governor Palmer could not be permitted to look with indifference upon a proceeding which contravened the fundamental law of the State and the nation. He has done well in making a full deliberation, Governor Palmer has done well in refusing to indict officers rendered liable to an indictment for murder. After full deliberation, Governor Palmer has done well in

CHARLES READE.

He Replies to the Critics of "A Terrible Temptation."

To the Editor of the Daily Globe, Toronto:

SIR: Three columns of your journal have been sent me headed "A Terrible Temptation," yet mainly devoted to reviving stale misrepresentations of my older works. The writer even goes beyond my original detractors—most of them now my converts—for he slanders the character and sincerity of the author; and that in terms so defamatory, and so evidently malicious, that I would sue him, or even indict him, if he was worth it. But I know by experience what would follow; an anonymous slanderer is always a coward; he would run away and hide the moment he saw the dog-whip of the law coming, and I should have to punish some unguarded editor, publisher, or printer, less criminal than the real culprit, but more of a man. I prefer, therefore, to deal with the slanderer as I may; only I expect you, who have published the poison, to publish the antidote.

The anonymous slanderer, in his rifle-pit, has so many unfair advantages over the more manly author, that it is impossible to expose him without first naming and ticketing his habitual blunders and frauds. This necessity compelled me long ago to invent a new science. I call it literary zoology.

Of this science certain arms are indispensable in this discussion; unfortunately they are new to the Canadian public, so I must explain them.

The Criticaster—first pinned on cork by me in 1859—a very curious little animal, with singular traits; the most distinctive is that in literary questions, easily soluble by direct evidence, he flies to cant, conjecture, or "the depths of his inner consciousness," and that means "the shallows of his ignorance." He is a medieval reasoner, who has lived over into the nineteenth century by some miracle, but no more belongs to it than the Patagonian does, with his implements of stone. This little creature's mind and method are the exact opposite of the lawyer's, the naturalist's, and the critic's.

The Prurient Prude—(first introduced by me to the American public in 1864.) This is a lewd hypocrite, who passes over all that is sweet, and pure, and innocent in a book, with genuine disrelish, and fixes greedily on whatever a foul mind can misinterpret or exaggerate into indecency. He makes arbitrary additions to the author's meaning, and so ekes out the indelicacy to suit his own true taste, which is for the indelicate; this done, he turns round upon the author, whom he has defiled, and says, "You are unclean." And so the poor author is. But why? A lump of human dirt has been sitting on him, and discoloring him.

The Sham-Sample Swindler—This is a kind of vermin that works thus: He finds an objectionable passage or two in a good book, or a borrowed idea or two in an original book. He quotes these exceptional flaws, and then adds slily, "*And this is the character of all the rest.*" Here a little bit of truth is made the cover to an enormous lie; but, unfortunately for the public, the bit of truth is compact and visible, the huge lie is in the dark. There is no cure to the sham-sample swindler except reading the whole book; but the sham-sample deters its reader from reading the book. Here, therefore, we have an impregnable circle of fraud. The sham-sample swindle, as applied to grain, is seldom tried by farmers; their morals are not the morals of scribblers; God forbid they ever should be! It was once tried in Reading market, when I was a boy; but the swindler was flogged out of the market, and never dared show his face there again while he lived. Not so with his literary brethren; they are never flogged, never hung, never nailed on barn doors. Rarely detected, never effectually exposed, they pursue, without a blush, or a single throb of conscience, the easiest, surest, neatest, and meanest swindle in creation.

The True Anonymuncule—This little creature must not be confounded with the anonymous writers, who supply narratives or current events, and discuss public measures with freedom, but deal largely in generalities, and very little in personalities. Those are the working bees that gather honey for the public. Reade's anonymuncule is no great producer, he can do little but sting. He is of two kinds—the anonymous letter writer, pest of families; and the anonymous literary detractor, pest of the fine arts. Both varieties have this essential trait in common, they abuse the shelter and the obscurity of the anonymous. The literary anonymuncule often abuses it doubly; he belies his superior in one organ of criticism, then flies to another, and says the same thing in other words. Then the duped public believes that two disinterested judges have condemned its favorite; whereas the poor editors are only a couple of unguarded puppets, pulled by one unscrupulous anonymuncule raging with literary envy.

I make no apology for this preface, because it is of general utility; all, who study it with a little care, can apply it to a thousand cases—past, present, and to come—in which I have no personal interest.

Now to the ephemeral application of these immortal truths. I am a popular author, bearing an indifferent character for temper and moderation, where injustice is done to others, or even to myself, but a high character for sincerity and humanity. As to my literary fame, it has been acquired fairly, as my very enemies admit: the Press has never been favorable to me, nor even just; the one incorruptible judge of authors has used its own judgment, and gradually accorded me its esteem, I might say its reverence. Now comes an anonymuncule, and undertakes to prove that I am an immoral writer, an indecent writer, a writer by the foot and the month, a writer on a false system, the opposite of Scott's and Shakespeare's, and all great masters; and, above all, a social firebrand, and a *public criminal*. This latter phrase the anonymuncule thinks so appropriate, so decent, and so humane, that he repeats it with evident gusto and self-satisfaction. Now you are aware that no man of honor ever brings such charges against a gentleman of high repute, without some slight show of decent regret, and that none but a low-born villain equivocates, exaggerates, or tampers in any way with facts advanced to support a charge of public crime. Bear that indisputable position in mind, while I dissect my anonymuncule.

He opens his libel by saying that I have shocked public morality; the following are his main proofs:

A. I have made a brilliant adventuress of the demi-monde the most interesting female character, if not technically the heroine.

B. I have thrown her vulgarity into the background.

C. I have thrown her uncleanness into the background, and praised her by faint blame, etc.

Answer to B. It is a direct falsehood. How does this writer know that Rhoda Somerset was vulgar? He knows it only from me. My fearless honesty has put an oath into the woman's mouth, and plenty of Billingsgate beside. Lie 1.

C. Behold "the prurient prude." This word "uncleanness," applied to vice, is one of his sure signs. Illicit connections are vicious, but they are no more unclean than matrimonial connections. To apply a term which is nasty, without being strictly appropriate, betrays to a philosopher's eye the prurient prude. Whenever in a newspaper you see the word "filth" applied to adultery or other frailty, the writer is a lewd hypocrite, a prurient prude. Remember that it is well worth remembering. Divested of that false and repulsive expression, what does this charge come to? That I have but coldly stated the illicit connection between Rhoda Somerset and Sir Charles Bassett: I have gratified this prurient prude's real taste with no amorous scenes, no pictures of frailty in action. This is quite true. I have given the virtuous loves of Sir Charles and Bella Bruce in full detail, to gain my reader's sympathy with virtue; and the vicious connection I have coldly stated, like a chronicler. Mine is an art that preaches by pictures. I draw the illicit love with decent reserve; I paint the virtuous love in the purest and sweetest colors I can command. Who but a prurient prude, *with no relish for any scenes of virtuous love*, would distort this to my discredit?

What writer has ever produced scenes purer and sweeter than the innocent loves of Ruperta and Compton Bassett in this book? And yet how have the prurient prudes, one and all, received them? With marked distaste; they call these scenes a bore. Poor shallow hypocrites! These scenes of virgin snow are inconvenient; they do but fidget and obstruct a dirty fellow groping the soil for the thing he denounces and loves.

Is daylight breaking in?

A. This is a double falsehood. In the first place, I have made Lady Bassett by far the most interesting character. Were Rohda Somerset cut out, the deeper interest would still remain, and the story be still rather a strong story. In the next place, Rhoda Somerset is not one character all through the book, as this anonymuncule infers. She is first a frail woman—then a penitent woman. Now it is only in the latter character I admit her to a second place of interest. Even Ruperta Bassett is more interesting than Somerset impenitent. Let any lover of truth study the book, and he will find that no sympathy is conceded to Somerset until her penitence commences, and that the sympathy enlarges as the woman gets better and better. Yet here is an anonymuncule who utterly ignores a woman's penitence in summing up her character. Is there one precedent for this reasoning, that has stood the test of time and reason? No doubt some contemporary females and contemporary criticasters reviled Mary Magdalene to her dying day, and said, "Once a harlot, always a harlot." But what has been the verdict of posterity? And what, in any case, is the verdict of posterity, but the verdict that contemporaries might, and ought to, have arrived at?

If fifteen years' penitence are to go for nothing, in summing up Rhoda Somerset, for how much less than nothing ought ten minutes' penitence to count for in that thief, whom, nevertheless, a venerable Church has summed up a saint?

D. He says I have made Sir Charles Bassett the model man of the book. This is untrue. I have not pretended that he was ever much worse than many other young men of fortune, but I have openly disapproved his early life—have represented him as heartily regretting it, so soon as the virtuous love dawned on him; and yet I have shown some consequences of his early frailties following him for years. If this is not Fiction teaching morality in its own unobtrusive way—what is?

E. He says that there is a strain of the nurse giving suck is described more sexually than it ought to be. This is a deliberate falsehood. The great maternal act is described, not sensually, but poetically; and attention is fixed, not on that which the prurient prude was itching for, but on the exquisite expression of the maternal face while nursing—a poetical beauty the sculptors, Chantrey and all, have missed, to their discredit as artists.

F. He says Lady Bassett was on the brink of adultery. This is another deliberate falsehood. Mr. Angelo may have been in danger; but it takes two to commit adultery; and it is clear the woman was never in danger for a moment.

His objections to "Put Yourself in His Place" are a tissue of lies. He says I have attacked trades-unions. A direct falsehood. I have distinctly defeated them, and do defend them.

He intimates I draw a vital distinction between my club and an union. A direct falsehood. I have plainly disavowed such distinctions.

He says I have slurred the faults of the masters. A lie. I have detailed and denounced them again and again.

He intimates I have not read the blue-books on mines and factories. A mistake. I am deeply versed in them, as he will find, if I live.

He complains that I have not taken into account the diseases and short lives of the Sheffield cutlers. A falsehood. I have gone more minutely into them than any living man but Dr. Hall; have pointed out the remedies, and blamed the masters for not employing their superior intelligence to save the men. "You call your men 'Hands,'" say I; "learn to see they are men."

The author of "Put Yourself in His Place" is, in a very small way, a public benefactor. Whoever calls him a public criminal, is a liar and a scoundrel.

That in "Hard Cash" I painted all asylums as abodes of cruelty—is a lie. One of my asylums is governed by a most humane person, though crotchety. The solitary asylum in "A Terrible Temptation" is also a stronghold of humanity. Even in "Hard Cash" the only cruel asylum is governed, not by a physician, but a pawnbroker. As to the abuses pointed out in "Hard Cash," they really existed, and exist.

At Hanwell Asylum alone, the keepers have murdered three lunatics, breaking from eight to ten ribs and the breast-bone. The doctor, in every case, has told the Coroner that the science he professes does not enable him to say positively that all these ribs were not broken by the men slipping down in a room; and I say that, if medicine was a science, it would possess the statistics of falls; which statistics are at present confined to my note-books, and these reveal that, in mere tumbles, men break the projecting bones before they break the ribs; and that during the last twenty years only one man has broken so many as four of his own ribs, and *he fell 120 feet*.

I told the public, in the *Pall Mall Gazette*, the precise mode in which lunatics are murdered at Hanwell, viz., by the keepers walking up and down the victim on their knees, and pressing on him with their knees. A month later, two keepers were indicted for killing a man in Lancaster Asylum. The doctors puzzled a bit over his broken ribs, and conjectured that nine ribs were broken by pressure on the breast-bone; which is simply idiotic, as will be found by experiment on a skeleton. A witness went into the box and swore he had seen the man murdered by repeated blows of the keepers' knees. For once, thank God, we nailed these miscreants, and they got seven years' penal servitude.

The author of "Hard Cash" is a public benefactor, in a small way. Whoever, after this, calls him a public criminal, is a liar and a scoundrel.

The last charge is trifling. Here is an ill-natured egotist accusing me of good-natured egotism. The charge, made with moderation, might perhaps have been sustained; but his malice and mendacity have overshot the mark, and give me a right to correct him.

For an author to introduce his own character into a novel looks like egotism; but it is not so uncommon as this illiterate person imagines. Eccentric characters are rare, and valuable to the artist; but this eccentric character was intruded not egotistically but artistically. It fitted the occasion and forced itself on me.

"Oh, but," says the anonymuncule, "your sketch is one strain of eulogy on the person and mind of Rolfe." Was ever so impudent a lie as this? It is the exact opposite of the truth. It should be remembered that, in fiction, I am not a satirist; I am one who sees the bright side of a mixed character, and I dare say Rolfe has benefited a little by that, along with a score more characters that I have drawn. But compare Rolfe with his predecessors in his own line of business—with Mr. Eden, Dr. Sampson, Dr. Amboyne. Have I ever handled him with the reverence, the gusto I have shown *them*? Have I disguised his foibles? Have I not let Dr. Suaby get the better of him in dialogue? Who gets the better of Eden or Amboyne?

"But," says my anonymuncule, "you have said the best judges adore his works." This is an impudent lie. I never said a syllable of the kind.

"Personally he is most striking and interesting," etc. This whole sentence is an impudent lie. I have described the man as personally uninteresting and commonplace; an unwieldy person, a rolling gait, commonplace features, a mild brown eye, not bright. I have told the truth *pro* and *con*, just as I should of any other person I was inspecting with an artist's eye.

But the best possible answer to this falsehood is to republish the comment of an American critic that has come to me: "It is alleged that in this character Reade has intended to represent himself, and a cry of horror is raised by those who have never read 'Copperfield,' 'Pendennis,' or 'Amelia,' and never seen Raphael's portrait of himself. We are inclined to think that Rolfe and Reade are one, because the novels of the latter could scarcely be as perfect as they are without the patient, unremitting drudgery ascribed to the former, and also because the character is drawn in a pitiless fashion which Reade never elsewhere employs toward his virtuous personages. The plain exterior of the man, and his self-conceit, all his foibles, are kept persistently before the reader in a style which seems to indicate conscientious self-analysis, and in gratitude for the picture we fail to blame the artist."—[*Charleston Courier.*

One of these writers is clearly tampering with truth. Let the book itself decide which.

Two virulent critiques on my works, in Canadian papers, and rather suspiciously with the same suggestion. This indicates the same hand, and is an abuse of the anonymous. See my preliminary remark *in voce* anonymuncule. The suggestion of which the anonymuncule is so proud is this: that Mr. Rolfe, previously identified with Mr. Reade, may perhaps end his days in a madhouse.

That shall be as God pleases. He gave me whatever good gifts I have, my hatred of inhumanity and injustice, and my loathing of everything that is dastardly and mean, from a [illegible] anonymuncule up to a Carolina Ku-Klux; and He can take these gifts away in a moment by taking my reason.

I shall be no nearer that calamity for this writer's suggestion, and he will be no further off it, since such suggestions sometimes offend God as well as disgust men.

But this is certain: Should he ever transplant into any business less base and below the law's lash than anonymous detraction, the morals and practices he has shown in slandering me, he will, soon or late, find his way, not to an asylum but to a jail. Your obedient servant, CHARLES READE.

OCTOBER, 1871.

THE TELEGRAPH.

Proposed New Land Line to the East—Report on the Lake Cable.

From the Milwaukee Sentinel, Nov. 22.

Another meeting of the Chamber of Commerce committee on the Lake Michigan cable was held yesterday forenoon, at which conversation was had with Mr. Reeves, of Chicago, in relation to a new land telegraph line to New York. Informality was observed throughout, as no definite proposal was submitted. The mission of these gentleman to Milwaukee was for private conference with the committee regarding the efforts being put forth here for better communication with New York. It was announced that some time since a joint company was partially organized in New York and Chicago, for constructing a line of a new kind of wire between the two cities. The fire proved disastrous to the enterprise, and it is now thought proper to attempt to form a company here to act with the Eastern men. Peculiar advantages are claimed for this wire, which were fully set forth. The cost, as stated, would be from $250,000 to $280,000, half of which would have to be raised here. The committee did not receive the subject with very much favor, for various reasons.

Some plain talk took place upon the present relations between this city and Chicago. Mr. Reeves was made to understand that Milwaukee wanted and would have a direct telegraphic line to the East, but it would not be controlled by Chicagoans. Explanations ensued as to the intentions of the present management, and it transpired that the route was to be direct, no repeating being necessary. While the plan thus far is somewhat visionary, should a definite proposition be submitted by the gentlemen whom Mr. Reeves represents, it will be received and thoroughly considered. However, the Lake Michigan cable project grows in favor continually, and will not be neglected for any other scheme.

Much more was said at this meeting which we are not at liberty to publish; but the general idea was that business men elsewhere appreciated the benefits likely to accrue to this city by closer intercourse with Eastern cities, and no difficulty would be experienced in securing aid from companies already organized and working extensive lines.

We have heretofore announced that Mr. E. D. Reade, constructive engineer, of this city, was preparing a report on the matter of the Lake Michigan cable. This is now completed, and will be submitted to the Chamber of Commerce to-day. A drawing of the cable can be seen at the office of the Secretary of the Chamber. An estimate prepared by Mr. Reade shows that a cable of one or two wires can be built at a cost very much less than one of four wires, so that the enterprise becomes thus more feasible in a financial point of view.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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THE HOME OF Columbus, Ohio.

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Cash assets, Nov. 1, 1871 - - - -	995,479.12
Liabilities, including Chicago losses,	353,479.12

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Subscribed Capital		$1,188,000.00
Available Assets	$570,832.67	
Estimated Salvage on Chicago Losses	50,000.00*	620,832.67
Chicago Losses, gross	250,000.00	
All other Losses	30,000.00	
All other Claims	15,000.00	
		295,000.00
Net Assets		$325,832.67

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NEW YORK, Nov. 16, 1871.

GENTLEMEN: By order of Court appointing me Receiver of the Ætna Insurance Company of New York, the creditors of the Company are required to present their claims to me on or before 1st proximo. Please give immediate notice of the fact to the policy holders in your city.

Very truly yours,

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Immediate action of policy holders is requested, in view of above.

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If you want a stove for your parlor, store, office, or chamber, get the King of BASE BURNERS,

THE ILLUMINATOR.

If you want the best cook stove in the world, warranted in every respect, get the MAGEE ADVANCE, MAGEE STANDARD, with roasting closet, &c., or Magee's New Portable Range.

The Cheapest and best range in the market. Sufferers by the great fire can get heating or cook stoves at wholesale prices, delivered and set up by

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Full assortment Stewart's Stoves, Lawson Furnaces, Warren Ranges. The only wholesale stove warehouse left by the great fire, with the largest and most complete stock in the West.

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These Safes have proved themselves true Salamanders. Call at our office and see the certificates of merit from many of the best firms in the city.

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MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

We Respectfully Invite the Attention

Of musicians, and all interested in improvements in musical instruments, to the new patent upright pianos, in the most beautifully designed cases, which the Messrs

STEINWAY

Have brought to the highest state of perfection. The volume of tone is of the most exquisite musical character—pure, sympathetic, and perfectly pliable, while their durability and capacity for standing in tune is most remarkable, excelling even the grands and squares, which hitherto have stood without a rival in this respect.

SMITH & NIXON.

NEW MUSIC.

GEO. F. ROOT'S **Three Fire Songs.**

PASSING THROUGH THE FIRE, (RESIGNATION.)

Ye Have Done It Unto Me, (GRATITUDE.)

From the Ruins Our City Shall Rise, (COURAGE.)

Thirty cents each. Sent by mail. ROOT & CADY, 612 Michigan-av., Chicago.

MONEY DRAWER.

IMPROVED DOUBLE-LOCK **Money Drawer,** A sure protection against thieves, SOLD BY FAIRBANKS, GREENLEAF & CO., 11 South Canal-st.

COAL.

COAL, For Steam Purposes.

Erie and Briar Hill Screenings for sale cheap by W. M. & J. F. OLCOTT, Office, 160 Wabash-av., corner Monroe-st.; Yard, No. 1 North Market-st.

COAL.

For the convenience of customers residing in the south part of the city, we have opened an office at 13 Twenty-second-st. All orders for Coal left there will receive prompt attention. ROGERS & CO., Yards, 144 Market-st., and 772 South Clark-st.

FURNITURE.

THAYER & TOBEY Furniture Co.

Have opened new Warerooms in their factory building, 86, 88, 90, and 92 West Randolph-st., with a good assortment of FURNITURE, BEDDING, &c.

FOR SALE.

A Steam Fire Engine For Sale.

One of the celebrated Clapp & Jones' Steam Fire Engines can be seen for the next four days at Geo. Hannis' Hose Cart and Truck Factory, No. 78 Michigan-st. The engine is lighter than any engine now in use by the city of Chicago, and can be drawn by hand is capable of throwing two streams higher than any elevator in Chicago. It is the same size and style as the little engine that worked 17 days and nights during the great fire. For price and terms, address M. WALKER, care GEO. HANNIS, 78 Michigan-st. Chicago.

SHIRTS.

SHIRTS AT WILSON BROS.,

931 Wabash-av., 88 West Washington-st., Chicago, and Pike's Opera House, Cincinnati.

INSTRUCTION.

Miss A. C. Mallory

will be prepared to receive pupils in Music, Tuesday, Nov. 28. Residence, 1381 Wabash-av.

BUSINESS CARDS.

MORSE, WARD & CO., *PRODUCE* Commission Merchants, No. 227 East Michigan-st.

Advances made on consignments of Grain, Provisions, Dressed Hogs, etc., for sale in this market. Property bought and sold on margins.

REFER BY PERMISSION TO FIRST NATIONAL BANK, Chicago. UNION NATIONAL BANK, Chicago. FLINT, THOMPSON & CO. Chicago. REID, MURDOCH & FISCHER, Chicago.

C. S. RANKIN & CO., Architectural Iron Works, CINCINNATI,

Manufacture Store Fronts, Doors and Shutters, Jail Work, Glass Pavements, Grates, Mantels, Railings, and all Iron Work used in the erection of buildings.

W. B. LAPARLE. JACOB FUNCK.

LAPARLE & FUNCK, Importers of and Wholesale Dealers in **Wines and Liquors,** No. 52 Fulton-st., near Clinton, CHICAGO, ILL.

GAGE BROS. & CO. WHOLESALE **MILLINERY.** 961 Indiana-av., between Twentieth and Twenty-first-sts.

WEST & CO., Wax Flower Materials, FANCY GOODS, SEA SHELLS BY THE CASE,

Now at 973 Wabash-av., will remove December 1 to 278 West Madison-st.

BROWN BROTHERS, 236 East Monroe street, (OLD PLACE), MANUFACTURERS OF Hyatt's Patent Sidewalk Lights, AND HUNT'S CELEBRATED "Dakota" Soft Coal Stoves, May be found at the old quarters, as above, ready for orders.

HINRICHS & SONTAG, IMPORTERS OF French China, and Bohemian **GLASSWARE.** No. 656 State-st., formerly No. 56 Lake-st.

BRICK AND STONE OLD AND NEW BOUGHT FOR CASH, BY LYMAN BRIDGES & CO.

Dealer in all kinds of Building Materials and Ready-made Houses, corner Carroll and Sangamon-sts.

CHAPIN & CORE, No. 142 Twenty-second-st., WHOLESALE DEALERS IN **Fine Whiskeys** AND IMPORTED LIQUORS,

Have on hand 800 cases imported Champagne, all brands. Also have a full stock of California Wines.

To Watchmakers.

I have returned from the East, and am now ready to fill orders as usual. Same terms and prices. An experienced salesman wanted for the wholesale jewelry business.

JOHN G. ASHLEMAN, Wholesale Jeweller, No. 629 Wabash-av.

UNDERWEAR. LARGE STOCK, LOWEST PRICES, at **WILSON BROS** 931 Wabash-av., 88 W. Washington-st., CHICAGO, And Pike's Opera House, Cincinnati.

TOYS. Vergho, Ruhling & Co.'s Retail Store, 934 State-st.

J. MASON PARKER, Negotiator of Chicago Mortgages and Real Estate, No. 3 Boston Post Building, Boston. Refers to Hon. Jas. F. Joy, Hon. Hugh T. Dickey, Hon. Mark Skinner.

SOUTH SIDE AND WEST SIDE.

Dr. J. B. Walker, Oculist.

94 State-st., corner of Twelfth, from 10 to 1. 239 West Madison-st., corner Aberdeen, from 2 to 4.

E. Sweet, Jr. & Co., Civil Engineers and Contractors, *99 S. Clinton-st., Chicago.* Contractors for railroad, dock and bridge building.

Lipman's Money Loan Office,

formerly corner Clark and Madison-sts. All pledges not redeemed by the 1st of December will be sold. A. LIPMAN, 614 Michigan-av.

DR. J. F. THOMPSON Is prepared to give **GAS** in the extraction of teeth. Office: 10 NORTH CARPENTER ST.

J. BEERS, Merchant Tailor,

No. 18 Congress-st., between Michigan and Wabash-avs., has just received an elegant stock of goods and is ready to serve his old customers and the public in his former satisfactory style and manner.

NEW RESTAURANT.

JOHN SAMMON (formerly of Chicago Club, 162 Michigan-av.), wishes his friends to know that he has started a Restaurant at 579 Wabash-av., where he will be happy to supply them with whatever pertains to good eating in the Restaurant line.

F. D. CLARKE, M. D., 167 West Madison-st., Formerly at 174 South Clark-st.

SOUTH SIDE PRINTING COMPANY execute every description of FINE JOB PRINTING. 500 Wabash-av., Chicago. GEO. H. FROST. H. H. ABBOTT.

REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE.

A fine piece of MANUFACTURING PROPERTY, including buildings and machinery in running order, at Austin. Address WM. H. ODIORNE, 384 Wabash-av.

KID GLOVES.

KID GLOVES.

Direct importation of KID GLOVES since the fire retailing at wholesale price, at NORTON'S Store, 476 State-st.

TO LEASE.

TO LEASE, For a Term of Years,

the southwest corner of Madison and Wells-sts., 40 feet on Madison-st., by 90 feet on Wells-st. Also several other pieces of valuable property in the burnt district. GEORGE M. HIGH, 43 East Harrison-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

APPLY TO **Chicago Relief and Aid Society,** AT STANDARD HALL,

For Information as to Letters of Inquiry for the following persons:

MR. FRANK WHITCOMBE, formerly with Messrs Reid, Murdoch & Fisher is anxiously inquired after by his mother, Mrs. Ellen Whitcombe, of 12 Talbot-road, Bayswater, London W., England.

JOHN O'BRIEN, a turner by trade, is inquired after by William J. Foster, of Peterson, N. J.

JOHN JONES, formerly at F. D. Champlin's, 730 West Lake-st., inquired after by his mother, through Mr. Edward Woodall, of the *Advertiser*, at Oswestry, England.

WILLIAM MARSHALL, with Hamlin, Hale & Co., is inquired after by his sister, Miss Emma Marshall, Cleveland Villas, London-road, Lower Clapton, London, England.

MARGARET BRENNAN, who lived at 179 State-st., and was a sewing-machine operator, is inquired after by her aged parents, through C. C. Fisher, Victory, Mason County, Mich.

Annie H. Smith is anxious to hear from her brother, CHARLES W. SMITH.

Mrs. MARY HIGGINS, who lived on North La Salle-st., and her two children, who were boarding at St. Joseph's Academy with the Sisters, are inquired after by T. P. Donnelly, of Lockport, N. Y.

MISS BRIDGET SULLIVAN, formerly living at No. 22 Desplaines-st., is anxiously inquired after by her brother, M. J. Sullivan, Hearts Content Station, Newfoundland.

WILLIAM EVANS, of Malahide, Ireland, makes earnest inquiry for his son, who used to live at 422 Fifth-av., Chicago.

HIRAM BECKER and JANE BECKER are inquired after by John C. Seamen, of Gardiner, Ulster County, N. Y.

WM. H. BLATCHFORD, formerly of 38 West Van Buren-st., is inquired after by his mother, through the Rev. W. H. Allin, curate of Christ Church, Plymouth, England.

TO THE PUBLIC.

STANDARD HALL, Nov. 21, 1871.

I particularly request that all persons who feel that they have been treated with incivility, rudeness, or neglect by any visitor, clerk, or other person connected with any District Office of the Chicago Relief and Aid Society, will at once report the facts to the Superintendent of the District, stating to him the offence and pointing out the offender.

Unless this is done it will be impossible to correct evils and abuses, which the officers of the society are as anxious to correct as any one in the community can be.

O. C. GIBBS, General Superintendent.

TAKE WARNING!

Read the article in yesterday's Tribune, on Cholera, and GIVE HEED to its warnings. The free use of the new disinfectant, BROMO CHLORALUM, will purify the bad air in your houses, and DISINFECT EVERYTHING that this terrible disease feeds upon.

Prepared by TILDEN & CO., Manufacturing Chemists, New Lebanon, N. Y.

For sale by all Druggists.

RUPTURE.

The Radical Cure Truss Office of MARSH & BOWLES, formerly of 71 Washington-st., adjoining Crosby's Opera House, is now located at the southeast corner of State and Eighteenth-sts. A new and complete assortment of Trusses, Shoulder Braces, Supporters, Crutches, Bandages, apparatus for Bow Legs, Club Feet, Weak Ankles, Spinal Curvature, etc., we have on hand or will make and adjust with the usual scientific accuracy. We make a specialty of Hernia (Rupture), Deformities, etc. Orders from a distance solicited. MARSH & BOWLES, corner State and Eighteenth-sts.

BURNT PAPER. Writing Perfectly Restored.

The writing on papers, badly charred, in fact so much so that great care had to be taken to prevent them from falling to pieces, has been perfectly restored by using our Ink Revolver. More than fifty different firms have already used it with perfect success in copying their books and papers. Call at our office, Union Park, corner Madison-st.

N. J. MORRIS & CO.

ALL WANTING FARMS

In a delightful climate, fertile country, the best of markets, and a great railroad centre. The soil produces the best of wheat, grass and corn, apples, peaches and pears. More grapes are shipped than from any other place in the State. The land can be plowed all winter. It is perfectly healthy, and has become the resort of invalids. Society is good—best of schools, and churches of the various orthodox denominations. Price of new land only $25 per acre. Town lots, $150. Hundreds are settling. For information and papers, address CHAS. K. LANDIS, Vineland, N. J.

OLD NEWSPAPERS FOR SALE AT **Tribune Office,** 15 South Canal-st.

Bridges, Roofs, &c.,

The Michigan Bridge and Construction Co. are prepared to erect wooden, iron, or combination roofs or bridges at short notice.

Correspondents please address Michigan Bridge and Construction Co., Detroit, Mich.

Notice to Cigar Manufacturers.

Just received, 50 cases of Connecticut Leaf, all wrappers. A 1 quality, at low figures. Consider your own interest before purchasing elsewhere. G. H. WHITE, Agent, 28 West Madison-st.

Floors that Wont Burn! MADE OF MARBLE, WHITE & BLACK, By GEO. BARNEY, SWANTON, Vt.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

This superb hair dye is the best in the world—perfectly harmless, reliable and instantaneous; no disappointment; no ridiculous tints or disagreeable odor. The genuine Wm. A. Batchelor's hair dye produces immediately a splendid black or natural brown, leaves the hair clean, soft, beautiful; does not contain a particle of lead, or any injurious compound. Sold by all druggists. Factory, 16 Bond-st., New York.

Cheap Watches and Jewelry At wholesale. W. B. LANGLEY, 32 West Lake-st.

DANGEROUS WALLS

THROWN DOWN, Safes got out, etc. Send descriptive orders to E. F. BOSLEY, House-Mover, 117 West Washington-st.

For Architects and Builders.

I have got some German and French Plates for Architects. EDW. BUEHLER'S Foreign Book and Music Store, 371 Wabash-av. (late 111 Monroe-st.).

TO BANKERS

And others. Why don't you build bank vaults, &c., of FIRE BRICK? ROBINSON & SON., 215 East Madison-st.

JEWELRY.

Cheap Jewelry.

We beg to inform our patrons and the trade that we have established our new office at 131 1-2 WEST MADISON-ST, having on hand a full stock of cheap Horn, Shell, and Plated Jewelry. We are prepared to fill all orders promptly. SONNENSCHEIN & TREULICH, 131 1-2 West Madison-st.

SEWING MACHINES.

Important Notice.

All persons who held a Howe Sewing Machine on lease, and paying for the same in monthly instalments, and who formerly resided in the BURNT DISTRICT, are respectfully requested to call at the Office of The Howe Sewing Machine Co., 239 S. Halsted-st., and give information in reference to the same. You are earnestly requested to give this your immediate attention, as we desire to ascertain whether the Machine was saved or lost.

THE HOWE MACHINE CO., 239 South Halsted-st.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

Thomas J. Beard is admitted as a partner in the firm of Savage, Beard & Co., and the firm name changed from this date to Beard, Savage & Beard, who will continue the importing and jobbing of Crockery, Glass ware, etc., at 70 West Washington-st.

BEARD, SAVAGE & BEARD.

Chicago, Nov. 21, 1871.

INSURANCE.

Home Life Ins. Co., of New York. 726 FULTON-ST.

Policy-holders will please send their address. J. M. STRYKER, General Agent.

Norwich Fire Insurance Co.

There will be a meeting of the policy holders in the above company on Saturday morning next, at 10 a. m., at 260 Michigan-av., over Colby & Wirts', to consider a proposition of settlement. The attendance of every policy-holder is earnestly requested. Chicago, Ill., Nov. 22, 1871.

NEW PUBLICATION.

Lippincott's Magazine, AN ILLUSTRATED MONTHLY OF POPULAR LITERATURE AND SCIENCE.

THE DECEMBER NUMBER CONTAINS:

I. SCRAMBLE AMONG THE ALPS DURING THE YEARS 1860-69. A Series of graphic and brilliant sketches. By Edward Whymper. Profusely and exquisitely illustrated after the unrivaled drawings of the author. Chapters 6 and 7. II. THE COLD HAND. A Tale. By Clara F. Guernsey. III. MONTE TESTACCIO. A Poem. By T. Buchanan Read. IV. PHANTOM LIMBS. By S. Weir Mitchell, M. D. V. TRIPS TO THE RIVER PLATE. By Robert M. Walsh. VI. MY LONG-LOST BROTHER. A Story. By Charles Warren Stoddard. VII. BALZAC AS ARTIST AND MORALIST. By Kate Hillard (Lucy Fountain). VIII. A STROLL IN VIRGINIA. By Richard B. Elder. IX. A BRANCH OF LILAC. A Story. By "Ouida." In two parts. Part II. X. SONNET. By Paul H. Hayne. XI. THE SHARPLESS CRAYONS. By J. W. Palmer. XII. OUR MONTHLY GOSSIP, containing interesting papers on Cooper, Scott, and Lockhart; Jerusalem. Steps to a Colossal Fortune, etc. XIII. FOREIGN LITERATURE. XIV. LITERATURE OF THE DAY.

NOW IS THE TIME TO SUBSCRIBE.

With the number for January, LIPPINCOTT'S MAGAZINE will enter upon a new volume. The number of pages will be increased, enabling the conductors to furnish an additional amount of popular reading in the best and most emphatic sense. In addition to the shorter articles by well-known writers, the following attractive SERIAL WORKS will be published during the year:

A POWERFUL AND ABSORBING NEW STORY, *By GEO. MACDONALD, LL. D.,* Author of "Alec Forbes," "Annals of a Quiet Neighborhood," etc.

ALSO, A CHARMING NEW NOVEL, **AYTOUN,** By a Talented American Author.

Mr. Edward Whymper's Exquisitely Illustrated Work Scrambles Among the Alps,

Will be continued from month to month until completed. A large amount of space will be devoted to Monthly Gossip, which will be enriched with short and lively articles on persons of note, incidents of the day, and other novel or amusing topics.

ILLUSTRATIONS designed by distinguished artists and engraved in the highest style will accompany each number.

TERMS.—Yearly Subscription, $4. Single Number, 35 cents. Specimen Number mailed, postage paid, to any address on receipt of 25 cents.

J. B. LIPPINCOTT & CO., Publishers. 715 and 717 Market-st., Philadelphia.

LIVING AGE.

"THE LIVING AGE has no equal in any country."—*Philadelphia Press.*

"It stands at the head of nineteenth century literature."—*Chicago Evening Journal.*

"The best periodical in America."—*Rev Theodore L. Cuyler.*

Littell's Living Age.

Issued every Saturday, gives fifty-two numbers of sixty-four pages each, or more than *Three Thousand Double-Column Octavo Pages* of reading matter yearly; and is the only compilation that presents, with a satisfactory completeness as well as freshness, the best Essays, Reviews, Criticisms, Serial and Short Stories, Poetry, Scientific, Biographical, Historical, and Political Information, from the entire body of Foreign Periodical Literature, and from the pens of the ABLEST LIVING WRITERS.

It is therefore indispensable to every one who wishes to keep pace with the events or intellectual progress of the time, or to cultivate in himself or his family general intelligence and literary taste.

Extracts from Notices.

"Were I, in view of all the competitors that are now in the field, to choose, I should certainly choose 'THE LIVING AGE.'"—*Rev. Henry Ward Beecher.*

"In no other single publication can there be found so much of sterling literary excellence."—*New York Evening Post.*

"The best of all our eclectic publications."—*The Nation, New York.*

"The ablest essays, the most entertaining stories, the finest poetry of the English language, are here gathered together."—*Illinois State Journal.*

"For thinking people, the best of all the eclectic publications, and the cheapest. * * It is a monthly that comes every week."—*The Advance, Chicago.*

"It gives to its readers more than three thousand double column octavo pages a year, of the most valuable, instructive, and entertaining reading of the day. History, biography, fiction, poetry, wit, science, politics, criticism, art—what is not here? It is the only compilation that presents, with a satisfactory completeness as well as freshness, the best literature of the almost innumerable, and generally inaccessible, European quarterlies, monthlies, and weeklies,—a literature embracing the productions of the ablest and best living writers. It is, therefore, indispensable to every one who desires a *thorough compendium* of all that is admirable and noteworthy in the literary world."—*Boston Post.*

Published weekly at $8.00 a year, *free of postage.* Address LITTELL & GAY, Boston.

The best Home & Foreign Literature at Club Prices.

["Possessed of 'LITTELL'S LIVING AGE,' and of one or other of our vivacious American monthlies, a subscriber will find himself in command of the whole situation."—*Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.*]

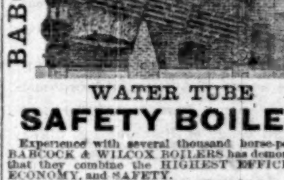
For Ten Dollars, THE LIVING AGE, weekly, containing the cream of Foreign Periodical Literature, and either one of the leading Magazines of Home Literature named below, will be sent to one address for one year, viz.:

Harper's Monthly (or Weekly, or Bazar), The Atlantic Monthly, Lippincott's Monthly, The Galaxy, Old and New, Scribner's Monthly, The Overland Monthly, or Appleton's Journal (weekly); or, for $8.50, THE LIVING AGE and Our Young Folks.

Address as above.

SAFETY BOILER.

BABCOCK & WILCOX.



WATER TUBE SAFETY BOILER.

Experience with several thousand horse-power of BABCOCK & WILCOX BOILERS has demonstrated that they combine the HIGHEST EFFICIENCY, ECONOMY, and SAFETY.

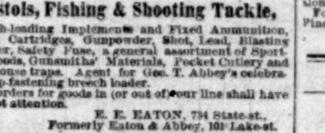
The following firms, among others, have purchased this Boiler:

Decastro & Donner, Sugar Refining Co., New York	6 boilers, 600 H. P.
Havemeyers & Elders, Sugar Refiners, New York	5 boilers, 450 H. P.
Matthiessen & Wiecher's Sugar Refining Co., New York	4 boilers, 300 H. P.
H. C. Havemeyer & Co., Sugar Refiners, New York	3 boilers, 225 H. P.
Singer Sewing Machine Company, New York	2 boilers, 134 H. P.
Jessup & Moore, Paper Mills, Wilmington, Del.	4 boilers, 200 H. P.
Calvert Sugar Refinery, Baltimore, Maryland	14 boilers, 700 H. P.
Wood, Weeks & Co., Sugar Refiners, Baltimore, Md.	8 boilers, 600 H. P.

Boilers from of all sizes furnished at short notice. Also, first-class Steam Engines.

For Illustrated Circulars, drawings, estimates, &c., address BABCOCK & WILCOX, 44 Cortlandt-st., New York.

GUNS, PISTOLS, &c.



GUNS, RIFLES, Pistols, Fishing & Shooting Tackle,

Breech-loading Implements and Fixed Ammunition, Pistol Cartridges, Gunpowder, Shot, Lead, Blasting Powder, Safety Fuse, a general assortment of Sporting Goods, Gunsmiths' Materials, Pocket Cutlery and Newhouse traps. Agent for Geo. T. Abbey's celebrated top-fastening breech loader.

All orders for goods in (or out of) our line shall have prompt attention.

E. E. EATON, 734 State-st., Formerly Eaton & Abbey, 101 Lake-st.

DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.

Notice is hereby given that Lazarus Silverman, having purchased the entire interest of Henry Horner in the firm of Lazarus Silverman & Co., the said firm is hereby dissolved by mutual consent.

LAZARUS SILVERMAN, HENRY HORNER.

The undersigned will carry on the banking and exchange business as heretofore, at 562 Wabash-av., in his own name, and invites his friends and customers to continue their patronage.

LAZARUS SILVERMAN.

Chicago, Nov. 7, 1871.

I hereby recommend all my friends and patrons to continue their patronage with the above firm.

HENRY HORNER.

REAL ESTATE DISSOLUTION.

The firm of Scoville & Harvey, Real Estate and Loan Brokers, is dissolved. The business will be continued by J. D. Harvey.

JAS. H. SCOVILLE, J. D. HARVEY.

Chicago, Nov. 15, 1871.

J. D. Harvey, REAL ESTATE AND LOAN BROKER, 304 Wabash-av.

Will attend to the purchase, sale, and leasing of real estate, collection of rents, &c. Loans negotiated at current rates.

SCALES.

FAIRBANKS' STANDARD **SCALES,** Of All Sizes. Fairbanks, Greenleaf & Co 11 SOUTH CANAL-ST.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

Boots and Shoes.

DOGGETT, BASSETT & HILLS, HEADQUARTERS AT **522 Wabash-av.,**

corner Harmon-court, are now receiving a new stock of

Boots and Shoes,

and are prepared to supply customers.

Boots and Shoes.

McCORMICK & CLARK, formerly at 47 South Clark-st., have reopened at 40 Madison-st., opposite Sherman House, and are now prepared to supply their customers with good goods at low prices.

Boots and Shoes.

J. T. JEWETT, 1001 State-st.

I have opened my business at the above number, where I have the facilities to meet the wants of my former patrons, as well as those who may favor me with a call.

TIME TABLE.

Arrival and Departure of Trains.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT

Mich. Central & Great Western Railway.

Depot—Foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via main and air line)	*5:00 a m	*8:07 p m
Fast New York Express	*9:13 a m	*7:47 p m
Jackson Accommodation (daily)	3:38 p m	10:12 a m
At. Ex. (daily) via Air Line	5:20 p m	7:17 a m
Night Express	†9:13 p m	‡6:17 a m

† Saturday excepted. * Sunday excepted. ‡ Monday excepted. HENRY C. WENTWORTH, General Passenger Agent.

Illinois Central.

On and after Nov. 12, 1871, and until further notice, passenger trains will leave and arrive at Depot, foot of Twenty-second-st., as follows:

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis Express	*9:0 a m	*8:00 p m
St. Louis Fast Line	†7:10 p m	*7:10 a m
Cairo Mail	*9:30 a m	*8:00 p m
Cairo Express	†7:10 p m	*7:10 a m
Keokuk Passenger	†7:10 p m	*7:10 a m
Gilman Passenger	*5:20 p m	*9:10 a m
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	*6:25 a m	*7:45 a m
do do do	*12:20 p m	*9:10 a m
do do do	*3:10 p m	*1:45 p m
do do do	*5:25 p m	*5:05 p m
do do do	*6:20 p m	*7:20 p m

*Sundays excepted. †Saturdays excepted.

Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad.

DEPOT—Corner Van Buren and Sherman-sts. TICKET OFFICE—53 West Madison-st.

Night Express	†10:00 p m	7:00 a m
Peru Accommodation	*4:30 p m	*9:45 a m
Pacific Express	*10:00 a m	*4:10 p m

An elegant parlor sleeping car is attached to the 10 a. m. train running through to Council Bluffs and Omaha.

Chicago and Alton Railroad—Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Through Line and Louisiana, Mo., New Short Route between Chicago and Kansas City.

UNION DEPOT—West Side, near Madison-st bridge.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis & Springfield Ex., via Main Line	*9:00 a m	*8:00 p m
Kansas City fast Ex via Jacksonville, Ill., and Lousiana, Mo.	*9:00 a m	*4:30 p m
Wenona, Lacon & Washington Ex. (Western Division)	*9:00 a m	*4:30 p m
Joliet Accommodation	*4:10 p m	*9:40 a m
St. Louis & Springfield Night Ex. via Main Line	‡6:30 p m	*4:30 p m
St. Louis & Springfield Lightning Ex. via Main Line, and also via Jacksonville Division	‡9:00 p m	§7:15 a m
Kansas City Ex. via Jacksonville Ill., and Lousiana, Mo.	‡9:00 p m	§7:15 a m

*Except Sunday. †On Sunday runs to Springfield only. ‡Except Saturday. ‡Daily. §Except Monday.

Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway.

DEPOT—Corner of Polk and Sherman-sts. Ticket Office, southwest cor. Madison and Canal-sts.

Mail	6:40 a m	9:00 p m
Special New York Express	*9:00 a m	*8:00 p m
Atlantic Express (daily)	5:10 p m	7:30 a m
Night Express	‡9:00 p m	*8:30 a m

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad.

Ticket Office under Briggs House, cor. Canal and Madison-sts. Depot cor. of Indiana-av. and Sixteenth-st.

Mail and Express	*7:30 a m	*3:15 p m
Pacific Fast Line	*10:45 a m	*2:30 p m
Galesburg Passenger	*3:00 p m	*8:10 p m
Mendota & Ottawa Passenger	*4:20 p m	*9:55 a m
Aurora Passenger	*5:30 p m	*8:55 a m
Pacific Night Express	*9:00 p m	‡7:00 a m
Downer's Grove Accommodation	*1:00 p m	*5:00 p m
Downer's Grove Accommodation	*6:15 p m	*10:00 p m
Riverside and Hinsdale	*6:30 a m	*9:00 a m
Riverside and Hinsdale	*10:00 a m	*1:30 p m
Riverside and Hinsdale	*3:45 p m	*6:45 p m

*Sundays excepted. †Saturdays excepted. ‡Mondays excepted.

Chicago, Danville & Vincennes Railroad.

MILWAUKEE DEPOT—Corner Canal and Kinzie streets, West Side. Freight Office at C., C. & I. C. Co.'s office, corner Halsted and Carroll streets.

Mail Train, Chicago Time	4:10 p m	9:20 a m

Chicago & Northwestern Railway.

Ticket Office—Southeast corner of Clark and Lake-sts.

Clinton Passenger	*8:30 a m	*6:45 p m
Pacific fast line	*10:45 a m	*3:15 p m
Pacific night express	†9:45 p m	‡6:30 a m
Fort Dodge and Dubuque express	*9:00 p m	*2:30 p m
Sioux City and Dubuque ex.	*9:00 a m	7:15 a m
Milwaukee mail	*8:00 a m	*10:10 a m
Milwaukee express	*9:45 a m	*4:00 p m
Milwaukee passenger	*5:00 p m	*7:40 p m
Milwaukee passenger (daily)	11:00 p m	5:00 a m
Green Bay express	*10:00 a m	*7:15 p m
Green Bay	*5:00 p m	*9:00 a m

*Sunday excepted. †Saturdays do. ‡Mondays do.

LEGAL NOTICES.

Circuit Court of Cook County.

IN CHANCERY—The People of the State of Illinois, vs. The Merchants' Insurance Company of Chicago, Illinois.

Notice is hereby given that by an interlocutory decree entered in the above cause, the undersigned has been appointed Receiver of all the property, funds, and effects of the Merchants' Insurance Company of Chicago.

All persons indebted to said Company are requested on or before December 1, A. D. 1871, at 10 o'clock a. m. at the office of the Receiver, in the Masonic Building, No. 204 West Randolph-st., in the city of Chicago, to render an account of the debts and sums of money owing by them to the Company, and to pay the same.

All persons having in their possession any property or effects of said company are required to deliver the same to the undersigned, at his said office on or before the day above named.

All creditors of said company, and especially holders of policies who have sustained loss, and who have not heretofore furnished proof thereof to said company are required to present their demands at his said office, on or before the day above named. Dated, Chicago, November 8, 1871.

WILLIAM E DOGGETT, Receiver.

Hitchcock, Dupee & Evarts, Solicitors for Receiver, southeast cor. Monroe-st., and Fifth-av.

Circuit Court of Cook County.

IN CHANCERY.—The People of the State of Illinois, vs. the State Insurance Company of Chicago.

Notice is hereby given, that by an interlocutory decree entered in the above cause, the undersigned has been appointed Receiver of all the property, funds and effects of the State Insurance Company of Chicago.

All persons indebted to said Company are requested, on or before December 1, A. D. 1871, at 10 o'clock a. m., at the office of the Receiver, No. 92 West Madison-st., in the City of Chicago, to render an account of the debts and sums of money owing by them to the Company, and to pay the same.

All persons having in their possession any property or effects of said Company, are required to deliver the same to the undersigned, at his said office on or before the day above named.

All creditors of said Company, and especially holders of policies who have sustained loss, and have not heretofore furnished proof thereof, to said Company, are required to present their demands at his said office, on or before the day above named.

Dated Chicago, November 8, 1871.

HORACE A. HURLBUT, Receiver.

HITCHCOCK, DUPEE & EVARTS, Solicitors for Receiver, southeast corner Monroe-st. and Fifth-av.

IN THE MATTER of the Montana Gold Mining Company, Bankrupt. Peremptory Sale.

In pursuance of the order of the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New York, the assignee offers for sale all the property of the bankrupt to close the estate, viz:

Thirty-nine mining claims on different lodes in Clear Creek and Gilpin Counties, Colorado, embracing the celebrated Kansas, Kent County, Pratt, Vasa, etc., and whim and whim houses; also, a parcel of land in Central City, extending from Spring Gulch to the Nevada Gulch Road, containing upward of 77,000 square feet, with quartz mill thereon 60x100 feet, two stories high, containing 30 stamps, 80 horse power engine, two 32 feet two-flue boilers, six Freiburg pans, necessary pumps, tanks, etc., all in perfect running order, etc., etc.

Offers and negotiations as to terms are invited. If not sold at private sale prior to the 15th day of December, 1871, the same will be sold on that day, at 12 m., to the highest bidder, for cash, at public auction, by Albert H. Nicolay, auctioneer, at the Merchants' Exchange Sales Rooms, No. 111 Broadway, in the city of New York, without further notice.

The property cost the bankrupt upwards of $300,000, more than $100,000 having been expended on the mill alone.

For further particulars, apply to the auctioneer, 4 Pine st., N. Y., or Spencer B. Cobb, Assignee. SAMUEL B. HEGENBOTAM, Attorney, 22 Pine st., N. Y.

PROPOSALS.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER, FORT LEAVENWORTH, KS., Nov. 18, 1871.

Sealed proposals, in triplicate, will be received at this office, and by the Post Quartermaster at Fort Riley, until 11 o'clock a. m., December 20, 1871, for the delivery at Fort Riley, Kansas, of

120,000 pounds corn,
50,000 pounds oats,
10,000 pounds bran,

in sacks, in each of the months of December, 1871, and January, February, March, and April, 1872.

The above quantities of grain to be delivered monthly, and between the first (1st) and fifteenth (15th) days of each month, excepting the grain to be delivered in December, 1871, which must be delivered prior to the thirty first (31st) day of that month.

Proposals will also be received for the delivery at Fort Hays, Kansas, of 18,000 pounds bran, in sacks, to be delivered within thirty (30) days after award of contract.

Bidders will state their price per one hundred (100) pounds.

Proposals will be received for any portion of the grain.

No proposal will be entertained unless the party making the same is present at the opening of the bids or represented by an agent or attorney, or is known at this office to be responsible.

The usual conditions, which can be ascertained at this office, will be imposed upon bidders and contractors, and blank forms of proposals will be furnished upon application.

By authority of the Department Commander.

L. C. EASTON, Deputy Q. M. Gen'l U. S. A., C. Q. M. Dept. Mo.

PROPOSALS FOR FRESH BEEF.

Office Purchasing C. S., 560 Wabash-av., Chicago, Ill., Nov. 15, 1871.

Sealed proposals, in duplicate, will be received at this office until 11 a. m., Saturday, December 23, 1871, for furnishing the Fresh Beef required by the Subsistence Department U. S. A., at this station, during six months, commencing January 1, 1872. Information as to conditions, quality of beef, payments, etc., can be obtained by application to

R. MACFEELY, Major and C. S. U. S. A.

FOR SALE.

BRICKS! BRICKS! BRICKS!

Best Philadelphia Fronts. Apply to J. & T. GILLESPIE, 1329 and 1330 South Broad-st., Philadelphia.

FIRE-PROOF STONE,

For Houses, Vaults, etc. This stone is used in fire places and melting mills as a substitute for fire brick. I will submit it to any test of heat desired. It will endure heat for days and weeks without fusing. Call on J. T. PHILLIPS, Sherman House.

[ST]ATE LEGISLATURE.

[The] House Initiates a Resolution for a Week's Adjournment.

[The] Members Magnanimously Agree to Receive Pay During the Recess.

[Pla]n of Legislative Apportionment Adopted by the Joint Committees.

[Bill] Introduced on the Subject of Steam Railways on Public Thoroughfares.

Bill Relating to Special Terms of Circuits Passed in the House.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WHY BUSINESS LAGS.

[SPR]INGFIELD, Nov. 24.—Owing to the fact that [there] were but just enough members present to [pass] emergency bills, no effort was made by Chi[cago] members left here to get up bills so essential [to th]at city. Mr. King left at noon for Chicago, [takin]g his two committees and the bill to en[large] the powers of the Mayor, which ought to be [passe]d by December 2. Messrs. Burley and [...] were also absent from the House this [aftern]oon. Had all the Chicago members been [presen]t there would have been no trouble with [the bi]ll. It is not likely that there will be enough [memb]ers here next week to pass anything. [There] was enough energy to push through to-day [a bill] for special terms of Circuit Courts, but not [enoug]h to even mention Chicago measures.

COMMITTEE VACANCIES.

[The] Senate passed a resolution directing the [...] to fill vacancies on the Committee on Fees [and S]alaries.

RAILROAD BILL.

[The] House did nothing of importance. Mr. [Cam]pbell offered a bill by which no municipal [autho]rity is allowed to permit any steam railroad [on] any street unless a certain number of pro[perty] owners agree. This will interfere with the La Salle or Riverside Road with the P., C. & [...], who are trying to get hold of Rockwell [...].

RECESS AGREED UPON.

[Jus]t before adjourning the House passed by a [...]ed vote a resolution to adjourn from Satur[day ti]ll Monday, many who voted against the [reso]lution in the morning having gone off home [in th]e afternoon. Members have an idea that [they] have been overworked lately, and must go [home] to refresh. If the Senate adopts the resolu[tion] to-morrow, nothing will be done next week. [They] act as if they were certain of their pay, and [inten]ted to return the least possible amount of [work] for it.

THE COOK COUNTY ABSENTEES TO-DAY

[M]essrs. Dixon, Humphrey, Mason, and Hes[...] Eagan is sick. Senators Allen, Bangs, Boyd, [...]hue, Edsall, Hunter, Jackson, Underwood, [...]nn, and Woodard, are away. Boyd and Un[derw]ood are away on leave, and Hunter is sick.

REPRESENTATIVES ABSENT.

[The] votes in the House to-day showed that the [follo]wing persons were not present: Ayres, [...]es, Benson, Boyd, Briscoe, Brown, of Mas[...], Caldwell, Carey, Casey, of Jefferson, Cloud, [M]organ, Crouch, Davis, Dixon, Eagan, Elder, [...] Fuller, Funk, Gaines, Heafield, Humphrey, [...]ley, Kenny, Lattimer, Mason, Manley, McEl[...], McEwen, McMasters, Moffitt, Morray, Mor[...], of Monroe, Nelson, Rice, of Peoria, Riggs, [...]ers, of Madison, Rodgers, of Piatt, Ryan, [...]on, of Champaign, Short, Taylor, and Wright. Several of these individuals have not been [prese]nt at all this session.

STATE OF BUSINESS.

[The]re is a feeling that it is necessary to have [a] speedy legislation on the subject of fees [and] salaries, but, unfortunately, there the matter [rests]. Senator Bangs, the Chairman of the Senate [Com]mittee, is away, and Mr. King, the Chairman [of th]e House Committee, is also at the head of the [Spec]ial Committee on Land Titles, and it is im[possi]ble to say when anything will be done with [a sub]ject which has been in the hands of com[mitte]es ever since January, 1871, while eminent [dom]ain, revenue, fees and salaries, and appor[tionm]ent are left untouched. The duties of a [Justi]ce of the Peace, and the question of garnish[men]ts, provoke heated discussions, and occupy [alw]ays the time of the House. But it is wrong [to] blame with them, for possibly they are [doin]g the best they know how.

LEGISLATIVE APPORTIONMENT.

[Th]e Republican caucus yesterday evening de[cided] on the following apportionment, which, [thou]gh distasteful to many Republicans, and apt [to m]eet with much Democratic opposition, is [likel]y to go through:

[Fir]st District—First, Second, Tenth and [Elev]enth Wards of Chicago, R.

[Sec]ond District—Third, Fourth and Fifth [Ward]s, and Hyde Park and Lake, R.

[Th]ird District—Sixth, Seventh and Eighth [Ward]s, D.

[Fou]rth District—Ninth, Twelfth and Thirteenth [Ward]s, probably Democratic.

[Fif]th District—Fourteenth, Fifteenth and [Sev]enteenth Wards, R.

[Six]th District—Seventeenth, Nineteenth, Twen[tieth] and Sixteenth Wards, R.

[Se]venth District—County towns, R.

[Eig]hth District—Lake and McHenry, R.

[Nin]th District—Winnebago and Boone, R.

[Ten]th District—Stephenson and Jo Daviess, R.

[Ele]venth District—Ogle and Lee, R.

[Tw]elfth District—Carroll and Whiteside, R.

[Thi]rteenth District—DeKalb, Kendall and [Gru]ndy, R.

[Fou]rteenth District—DuPage and Kane, R.

[Fif]teenth District—Will, R.

[Six]teenth District—Kankakee and Iroquois, R.

[Se]venteenth District—Livingston and Ford, R.

[Eig]hteenth District—LaSalle, R.

[Ni]neteenth District—Woodford, Marshall, and [Put]nam; claimed by the Republicans.

[Tw]entieth District—Stark and Bureau, R.

[Tw]enty-first District—Henry and Rock Island, [R].

[Tw]enty-second District—Knox and Mercer, R.

[Tw]enty-third District—Hancock and Hender[son], D.

[Tw]enty-fourth District—Warren and McDon[ough], R.

[Tw]enty-fifth District—Fulton and Mason, D.

[Tw]enty-sixth District—Peoria, D.

[Tw]enty-seventh District—Tazewell and Logan, [R].

[Tw]enty-eighth District—McLean, R.

[Tw]enty-ninth District—DeWitt and Macon, R.

[Thi]rtieth District—Piatt and Champaign, R.

[Thi]rty-first District—Vermillion and Edgar, R.

[Thi]rty-second District—Douglas, Coles, and [Moult]rie, R.

[Thi]rty-third District—Shelby, Cumberland, and [Effin]gham, D.

[Thi]rty-fourth District—Christian and Montgom[ery], D.

[Thi]rty-fifth District—Sangamon, D.

[Thi]rty-sixth District—Schuyler, Brown, Cass, [and M]enard, D.

[Thi]rty-seventh District—Adams, D.

[Thi]rty-eighth District—Pike, Scott, and Cal[houn], D.

[Thi]rty-ninth District—Morgan and Greene, D.

[Fo]rtieth District—Macoupin and Jersey, D.

[Fo]rty-first District—Madison, uncertain.

[Fo]rty-second District—Bond, Clinton, and [Wash]ington, R.

[Fo]rty-third District—Fayette and Marion, D.

[Fo]rty-fourth District—Clay, Richland, Wayne, [Edw]ards, and Wabash, R.

[Fo]rty-fifth District—Clark, Jasper, Crawford, [and L]awrence, D.

[Fo]rty-sixth District—Hamilton, White, Saline, [and G]allatin, D.

[Fo]rty-seventh District—Jefferson, Franklin, [and] Williamson, D.

[Fo]rty-eighth District—St. Clair, R.

[Fo]rty-ninth District—Monroe, Randolph, and [...], probably Republican.

[Fif]tieth District—Jackson, Union, and Alexan[der], D.

[Fif]ty-first District—Johnson, Pope, Hardin, [Mass]ac, and Pulaski, R.

[This] gives the Republicans a decent certainty [of ...] districts, the Democrats of 17, and leaves 4 [...]ful, which will be about evenly divided.

LEGISLATIVE.

SENATE.

SPRINGFIELD, Nov. 24.

SENATOR QUALIFIED.

[The] credentials of Wm. G. Bowman, of the [...] District, elected *vice* Gibson, deceased, [were] presented and the oath administered.

VENUE.

[The] consideration of the bill relating to venue [was] resumed.

[Mr.] HAMPTON defended his bill as against the [report] of the committee, citing instances in his [know]ledge where the present law had opened the [door] for the escape of criminals.

[Mr.] FULLER defended the report of the com[mittee].

[Mr.] STREVELL said this bill was defective, [and] it should be rejected. It was an attempt to [amend] the present law without complying with [the C]onstitution.

[Mr.] WHITING opposed.

ILLINOIS REPORTS.

[Mr.] McNULTA, from the Judiciary Committee, [repor]ted back Senate bill 67, to purchase the Illinois Reports from the Supreme [Court] Reporter at five dollars per volume, re[comm]ending its passage.

[Mr.] HAMPTON moved its reference to the [Comm]ittee on Finance. Carried.

INSURANCE.

[Mr.] CARTER, from the Select Committee, to [whom] was referred the petition of John V. Far[well] and others, relating to insurance, reported [the pe]tition, with a recommendation that it be [refer]red to the Committee on Insurance. So [order]ed.

CANADA THISTLES.

[Sen]ate Bill 260, concerning Canada thistles, was [read] a third time, and failed for want of a con[stitut]ional majority—ayes, 21; nays, 4.

REGISTRATION.

[Mr.] STREVELL entered a motion to reconsider [the] bill 280, to repeal the Registry law, and to [estab]lish registration in cities, towns, and vil[lages] of five thousand inhabitants and upwards. [...]tatives of one hundred thousand inhabi[tants] and upward. Read a third time.

[Mr.] EKER moved to refer to the Committee on [...].

[Mr. V]ORIS deprecated the Senator's moving [...] reference of bills to committees of which [they] were Chairmen, and probably when Senators [were] opposed to bills as the Senators from Pe[oria ...] to this. He predicted the killing of the [bill by] that gentleman.

THISTLES AGAIN.

[The] motion to reconsider the vote on the Can[ada t]histle bill was carried. The bill passed—[ayes, ..]; nays, 0.

MESSAGE FROM THE GOVERNOR.

[A mess]age was received from the Governor, re[turning] Senate bill 232, relating to the Southern [Insane] Asylum with his objections.

SOUTHERN NORMAL UNIVERSITY.

[Sen]ate bill 296, relating to the Southern Normal

STATE LEGISLATURE.

The House Initiates a Resolution for a Week's Adjournment.

Members Magnanimously Agree to Receive Pay During the Recess.

Action of Legislative Apportionment Adopted by the Joint Committees.

Bills Introduced on the Subject of Steam Railways on Public Thoroughfares.

A Bill Relating to Special Terms of Circuits Passed in the House.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WHY BUSINESS LAGS.

SPRINGFIELD, Nov. 24.—Owing to the fact that there were but just enough members present to transact emergency bills, no effort was made by Chicago members left here to get up bills so essential to that city. Mr. King left at noon for Chicago, during his two committees and the bill to enlarge the powers of the Mayor, which ought to be passed by December 2. Messrs. Barley and Hamilton were also absent from the House this afternoon. Had all the Chicago members been present there would have been no trouble with the bill. It is not likely that there will be enough members here next week to pass anything. There was enough energy to push through to-day the special session of Circuit Courts, but not enough to even mention Chicago measures.

COMMITTEE VACANCIES.

The Senate passed a resolution directing the Governor to fill vacancies on the Committee on Fees and Salaries.

RAILROAD BILL.

The House did nothing of importance. Mr. Stillwell offered a bill by which no municipality in which is allowed to permit any steam railroad to run any street unless a certain number of property-owners agree. This will interfere with the Illinois Central Railroad Road with the P., Ft. Wayne & Chicago, who are trying to get hold of the Pittsburg line.

RECESS ORDERED UPON.

Mr. Ferry before adjourning the House passed by a unanimous vote a resolution to adjourn from Saturday next Monday, many who voted against the motion to the morning having gone off during the afternoon. Members have an idea that they have been overworked lately, and must go home to refresh. If the Senate adopts the resolution to-morrow, nothing will be done next week. They act as if they were certain of their pay, and intended to return the least possible amount of time for it.

THE COOK COUNTY ABSENTEES TO-DAY

Messrs. Dixon, Humphrey, Mason, and Hosmer, Egan is sick. Senators Allen, Bangs, Boyd, Brown, Edsall, Hunter, Jackson, Underwood, Wilson, and Woodard, are away. Boyd and Underwood are away on leave, and Hanter is sick. Representatives absent:

Twenty-two votes in the House to-day showed that the following members were not present: Ayers, Bellows, Bond, Boyd, Briscoe, Brown, of Macoupin, Caldwell, Carey, Casey, of Jefferson, Cloud, Colvin, Corrington, Davis, Dixon, Egan, Elder, Fuller, Funk, Gaines, Hatfield, Humphrey, Ingersoll, Kelley, Kenny, Latimer, Mason, Manley, Mohlenbrock, McMasters, McNutt, Murray, Morrison, Monroe, Nelson, Rice, of Peoria, Rigos, Rogers, of Madison, Rodgers, of Piatt, Ryan, Sharon, Shaw, Shaw, Taylor, and Wright.

Several of these individuals have not been at all at this session.

PAY OF ABSENT MEMBERS.

There is a feeling that it is necessary to have some sort of legislation on the subject of fees and salaries, but, unfortunately, there the matter stands. Senator Bangs, the Chairman of the Senate Committee, is away and Mr. King, the Chairman of the House Committee, is also at the head of the Committee on Land Titles, and it is impossible to say when anything will be done with the report which has been in the hands of some of them ever since January, 1871, while eminent men, revenue, fees and salaries, and appointment are left untouched. The duties of a Justice of the Peace, and the question of garnishees, present two hooded discussions, and consequently the time of the House. But it is a wrong to blame with them, for possibly they are doing the best they know how.

LEGISLATIVE APPORTIONMENT.

The Republican caucus this evening decided on the following apportionment, which, with distasteful to many Republicans, and agreed with much Democratic opposition, is likely to go through:

Senate District—First, Second, Tenth and Twenty-fourth Wards of Chicago, R.

Second District—Third, Fourth and Fifth Wards and Hyde Park and Lake, R.

Third District—Sixth, Seventh and Eighth Wards, D.

Fourth District—Ninth, Twelfth and Thirteenth Wards, probably D-moderate.

Fifth District—Fourteenth, Fifteenth and Seventeenth Wards, R.

Sixth District—Seventeenth, Nineteenth, Twenty-first and Sixteenth Wards, R.

Seventh District—Twenty-second, R.

Eighth District—Lake and McHenry, R.

Ninth District—Winnebago and Boone, R.

Tenth District—Stephenson, Jo Daviess, R.

Eleventh District—Ogle and Lee, R.

Twelfth District—Carroll and Whiteside, R.

Thirteenth District—Henderson, Mercer, Rock Island and Hancock, R.

Fourteenth District—DuPage and Kane, R.

Fifteenth District—Will, R.

Sixteenth District—Kankakee and Iroquois, R.

Seventeenth District—Livingston and Ford, R.

Eighteenth District—LaSalle, R.

Nineteenth District—Woodford, Marshall, and Putnam; probably Democratic.

Twentieth District—Stark and Bureau, R.

Twenty-first District—Henry and Rock Island, R.

Twenty-second District—Knox and Mercer, R.

Twenty-third District—Hancock and Henderson, D.

Twenty-fourth District—Warren and McDonough, R.

Twenty-fifth District—Fulton and Mason, D.

Twenty-sixth District—Peoria, D.

Twenty-seventh District—Tazewell and Logan, D.

Twenty-eighth District—McLean, R.

Twenty-ninth District—DeWitt and Macon, R.

Thirtieth District—Piatt and Champaign, R.

Thirty-first District—Vermillion and Edgar, R.

Thirty-second District—Douglas, Coles, and Cumberland, R.

Thirty-third District—Shelby, Cumberland, and Clay, D.

Thirty-fourth District—Christian and Montgomery, D.

Thirty-fifth District—Sangamon, D.

Thirty-sixth District—Schuyler, Brown, Cass, Menard, D.

Thirty-seventh District—Adams, D.

Thirty-eighth District—Pike, Scott, and Calhoun, D.

Thirty-ninth District—Morgan and Greene, D.

Fortieth District—Macoupin and Jersey, D.

Forty-first District—Madison, uncertain.

Forty-second District—Bond, Clinton, and Washington, R.

Forty-third District—Fayette and Marion, D.

Forty-fourth District—Clay, Richland, Wayne, Edwards, and Wabash, R.

Forty-fifth District—Clark, Jasper, Crawford, D.

Forty-sixth District—Hamilton, White, Saline, Gallatin, D.

Forty-seventh District—Jefferson, Franklin, Perry, Johnson, D.

Forty-eighth District—St. Clair, R.

Forty-ninth District—Monroe, Randolph, and Clinton, probably Republican.

Fiftieth District—Jackson, Union, and Alexander, D.

Fifty-first District—Johnson, Pope, Hardin, Massac, and Pulaski, R.

This gives the Republicans a decent certainty in twenty districts, the Democrats of 17, and leaves 4 doubtful, which will be about evenly divided.

LEGISLATIVE.

SENATE.

SPRINGFIELD, Nov. 24.

SENATOR QUALIFIED.

The credentials of Wm. G. Bowman, of the Thirty-first District, elected vice Gibson, deceased, were presented and the oath administered.

VENUE.

The consideration of the bill relating to venue in criminal cases.

Mr. HAMPTON defended his bill as against the report of the committee, citing instances in his district where persons had escaped because they had not been delivered prior to the setting of criminal courts.

Mr. FULLER defended the report of the committee.

Mr. STREVELL said this bill was defective, and should be rejected. It was an attempt to change the present law without complying with the constitution.

Mr. WHITNEY opposed.

ILLINOIS REPORTS.

Mr. McNULTA, from the Judiciary Committee, reported back the bill to provide for publishing the Illinois Reports from the Supreme Reporter at five dollars per volume, recommended its passage.

Mr. HAMPTON moved its reference to the Committee on Finance. Carried.

INSURANCE.

Mr. CARTER, from the Select Committee, to which was referred the petition of John V. Farwell and others relating to insurance, reported the petition, with a recommendation that it be referred to the Committee on Insurance. So ordered.

CANADA THISTLES.

The bill to prevent the spreading of Canada thistles, was read a third time, and failed for want of a constitutional majority—ayes, 21; nays, 4.

REGISTRATION.

Mr. STREVELL entered a motion to reconsider the vote on bill No. 50, to repeal the Registry law, and to limit registration in cities, towns, and villages to actual inhabitants and upwards, and cities of one hundred thousand inhabitants and upwards, to need a third time.

Mr. STREVELL moved to defer to the Committee of the Whole.

Mr. FORTH deprecated the Senator's moving to defer his bill to committees of which he was Chairman, and probably when Senators Bangs and Dixon return the Senator from Pope will be arraigned for the killing of the bill that gentleman.

TYPETILES AGAIN.

A motion to reconsider the vote on the Canada bill was carried. The bill passed—ayes, 24; nays, 6.

MESSAGE FROM THE GOVERNOR.

A message was received from the Governor, returning Senate bill 222, relating to the Southern Illinois Asylum with his objections.

SOUTHERN NORMAL UNIVERSITY.

Senate bill 256, relating to the Southern Normal University was referred to the Committee on Public Buildings.

SALARY OF LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

Senate bill 228, establishing the salary of the Lieutenant Governor, was read a second time.

Mr. EDDY moved to fill the blank with $1,500.

Mr. CRAWFORD opposed the motion. He was not willing to give more than $1,200.

Mr. WASHBURN was in favor of paying the present Lieutenant Governor $1,500, but objected to providing that salary for future incumbents of the office.

Mr. KERR opposed the motion.

The motion was lost—yeas, 16; nays, 18.

Mr. STREVELL moved to fix the compensation at fifteen hundred dollars until the expiration of the term of the present incumbent, and one thousand dollars thereafter.

Mr. CRAWFORD moved to amend the amendment by striking out the fifteen hundred dollars and inserting twelve hundred dollars.

Mr. FULLER favored Mr. Crawford's amendment, which was accepted.

Mr. EDDY moved to amend by striking out $1,500 and leaving the salary at $1,200 per annum. Carried—yeas, 21; nays, 13.

The blank was filled with $1,200.

Mr. FULLER moved to amend, by striking out so much as related to the allowance for stationery, postage, etc. Carried.

The bill was referred to the Fees and Salaries Committee.

In the afternoon Mr. VANDORSTON, from the Committee on Fees and Salaries, reported back the Lieutenant Governor's Salary bill, as amended. Ordered to a third reading.

PAY OF ABSENT MEMBERS.

Mr. VANDORSTON, from the same committee, reported back a resolution regarding the pay of absentees. He submitted a report stating that the constitution provided that members receive five dollars per day; that no notice could be taken by the President of the presence or absence of members when certifying to the pay-roll. This is intended to cover the absence of members at special sessions. Postponed till to-morrow at 11 a. m.

BILL FOR THE PROTECTION OF FARMERS AND FRUIT GROWERS.

The House bill for the protection of farmers and fruit growers was read and ordered to a second reading.

MUNICIPAL TAXATION.

Mr. CRAWFORD, from the Finance Committee, reported back the bill to authorize cities and towns not exceeding 25,000 people to levy taxes for municipal purposes, and recommended its passage.

SOUTHERN INSANE ASYLUM.

Mr. MARSH, from the Committee of Public Buildings, reported back the bill making appropriation for the completion of the Southern Insane Asylum, with an amendment which was concurred in.

COMMITTEE VACANCIES.

Mr. Strevell's resolution to fill vacancies on the Committee on Fees and Salaries, coupled by absence, was called up and adopted—ayes, 32; noes, 7

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

ATTACHMENTS.

The bill in regard to attachments before Justices of the Peace was ordered to a third reading.

LIFE INSURANCE.

Mr. VOCKE's Life Insurance bill was taken up, the question being on the adoption of the amendments of the Committee of the Whole. The provisions in this bill are somewhat with one or two exceptions, in the bill reported by the Committee on Insurance.

Mr. PHELPS wanted the two considered together. He moved that the bill be referred back to the Committee on Insurance.

Mr. VOCKE defended his bill. He denied the similarity and wanted it considered first, since it was introduced first.

The motion to refer was lost. The amendments were adopted, and the bill ordered engrossed for a third reading.

JURISDICTION OF JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

The bill to increase the jurisdiction of Justices of the Peace was read a second time and sent to the Committee of the Whole.

RAILROAD BILL.

Mr. CAMPBELL introduced the following:

Be it enacted, That neither Legislative authority, the Common Council or corporate authorities of any city shall have power to grant the use of or right to lay down any railroad track in any street to a steam railroad company, except on petition of the owners of land representing more than one-half of the frontage of the street, or so much thereof as is sought to be used for railroad purposes.

OTHER NEW BILLS.

Mr. COFER offered a bill concerning highways, roads and bridges.

Mr. HAINES introduced a bill that, in case of a total loss of insured property, the amount for which it was insured and on which a premium has been paid, shall be the measure of the liability of the company, without reference to the value of the property at the time insurance was made. It applies to domestic and foreign companies.

FARMERS' RELIEF BILL.

Mr. KOERNER introduced a bill giving farmers and fruit-growers from city taxes on the sale of their produce, when they personally offer it for sale, was passed—yeas, 34; nays, 14.

SUPREME COURT REPORTS.

The bill to regulate reporting decisions of the Supreme Court, by giving Judges authority to direct the reporter to omit decisions on matters of fact or points of law sufficiently settled, was opposed by Koerner, Richardson, and Kerrick, and supported by Merritt, Springer, and others, and lost—yeas, 56; nays, 67.

MATURITY OF BILLS, &C.

Mr. Roberts' bill, to provide for uniformity in calculating days of grace on notes, drafts, bills, and declaring that paper falling due on holidays shall be paid on the day following. The bill was passed—yeas, 89; nays, 37.

TERMS OF CIRCUIT COURTS.

The Senate bill to provide for holding special terms of Circuit Courts was passed—yeas, 123; nays, 1.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The bill authorizing the Secretary of State to buy fifteen copies of Gross' Statutes was lost—yeas, 90; nays, 31.

The bill making an appropriation for some small expenses of the last session passed—yeas, 118; nays, 4.

ADJOURNMENT RESOLUTION.

A motion to suspend the rules to let in a resolution to adjourn from Saturday next to Monday was carried—yeas, 91; nays, 6.

The resolution was adopted—yeas, 73; nays, 36, as follows:

YEAS.		
Allen,	Galloway,	Reece,
Armstrong,	Goodell,	Reise (Logan),
Austin,	Hall,	Remsberg,
Berry,	Hardman,	Rice (Peoria),
Brayton,	Hay,	Rich,
Brown (Bond),	Henry,	Richardson,
Brown (Massac),	Hildreth,	Roessler,
Campbell,	Hinrichsen,	Ross,
Cole,	Jones (Marshall),	Sage,
Cavin,	Kagay,	Sanford,
Chandler,	Kellogg,	Scates,
Clark (Kane)	Langston,	Sherrill,
Clark (LaSalle),	Lee,	Short,
Clow,	Massenberg,	Stewart,
Collins,	McConnell,	Stillwell,
Cummings,	McKinney,	Strong,
Daniels,	McMillan,	Townsend,
Davis,	Merrill,	Trimble,
Derickson,	Morrison (Cook),	Venhuis,
Dodge,	Morse,	Wells,
Dorbinson,	Musselter,	Williams,
Goodell,	Worth,	Wright,
Hardman,	Phelps,	Mr. Speaker—73.
	Pixley,	

NAYS.		
Adams,	Galagher,	Phelps,
Bangs,	Hardman,	Pixley,
Braden,	Jeffries,	Reinhardt,
Burnside,	Kenny,	Rives,
Campbell,	Kerrick,	Roberts,
Carter,	Knox,	Scranton,
Carpenter,	Koerner,	Shaw,
Clark (Cook),	Landrum,	Smith (Ogle),
Cofer,	Langston,	Smith,
Cunningham,	Lawrence,	Springer,
Daniels,	Lemma,	Strong,
Davis,	Massenberg,	Townsend,
Easley,	McConnell,	Trimble,
Edgcomb,	Miller (Kane),	Venhuis,
Ellis,	Miller (Madison),	Wells,
Flaherty,	Miller (St. Clair),	Whitney,
Galbraith,	Morrill,	Williams,
Gallagher,	Morrison (Cook),	Wilson,
Gay,	Morse,	Wright,
Goodell,	Musselter,	Mr. Speaker—36.
Hardman,	Pixley,	

NAYS.		
Allen,	Hall,	Musselter,
Armstrong,	Hardman,	Neece,
Austin,	Hay,	Olson,
Bangs,	Hickey,	Phillips,
Berry,	Hinchcliff,	Price,
Brayton,	Hindhide,	Rice,
Brooks,	Jones (Crawford),	Reese,
Brown (Bond),	Jones (Marshall),	Rumsbury,
Cavin,	Kagay,	Rice (Sangamon),
Casey (Shelby),	Kerrick,	Root,
Cavan,	Kellogg,	Scott,
Carter,	King (Cook),	Rowley,
Clark (LaSalle),	King (Jersey),	Sherrill,
Cloud (Macoupin),	Knoles,	Sanford,
Clow,	Knox,	Shaw,
Collins,	Koerner,	Smith,
Cummings,	Landrum,	Smith (Ogle),
Daniels,	Langston,	Sherrill,
Derickson,	Lee,	Sullwell,
Dodge,	Massenburg,	Sullivan,
Dorbinbaer,	McKinney,	Rowley,
Dwight,	McMillan,	Yocke,
Easton,	Meeker,	Waite,
Flaherty,	Merrill,	Watson,
Gaines,	Miller (Madison),	Webb,
Gallagher,	Morrill,	Whitney,
Gay,	Morris,	Williams,
Gass,	Morrison (Cook),	Williamson,
Gillham,	Morse,	Wight,
Galloway,		

GARNISHEES.

The bill in relation to garnishees was taken up, and there was much discussion on the change in the law by which public officials can be garnisheed like private individuals.

Mr. HAINES moved to strike out "public officials." After a long discussion the amendment was adopted. The bill was finally ordered engrossed for a third reading.

NEW YORK.

Tweed's Carpet Bag Packed, and His Flight Looked for Hourly.

How a Tammany Dead Duck is Looked Upon by His Former Friends.

The Cotton Crop---Comparative Statement.

Daily Review of the Leading Markets.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

TWEED PACKING UP.

NEW YORK, Nov. 24.—Every hour evidence that Tweed intends to fly the country, grows stronger and stronger. Nobody doubts it any longer. His sudden departure is a foregone conclusion. Even those who have been his warmest friends and adherents have lost confidence in him, because they say he breaks his most solemn promises. They have fallen away from him almost to a man, and now denounce him as bitterly as do any of his enemies. It is stated, on excellent authority, that several days before the election he promised on oath that he would resign the Senatorship one week after he was chosen; that he wanted to be elected only to triumph over his political enemies, and his refusal to keep his word up to this time has created the indignation and wrath of his former adherents. Henry Smith, President of the Bowling Green Savings Bank, just before its suspension, appealed in the name of friendship to Tweed for a loan of $200,000. They had been very intimate. Smith had done many favors for Tweed, but the Tammany chief refused to lend a penny, declaring his pocket-book to be his only friend, and that Smith must look out for himself. Such conduct, often repeated, has had its natural effect. Numbers of Tweed's former adherents are now willing and anxious to testify against him to the grand jury, who it is believed will certainly bring in a true bill. The grand jury will examine several witnesses to-morrow. Charles O'Conor is still working hard for evidence against Tweed. It is now believed that he has nearly enough, and of a character to justify both a civil and criminal suit. Those claiming to know the facts, say the sole reason why Tweed has not gone to Europe before is that he has been unable to induce a very near friend whom he has enriched by his bounty to accompany him. When she is willing, it is alleged that they will depart.

BAULCH AND DOHERTY.

John Graham, counsel for Baulch and Doherty, in a speech this afternoon, said the men who stole the vouchers were the parties who had a motive in the disappearance of these papers. On the strength of his professional career, he believed he could put his finger on two men, high in office, who caused the disappearance of these vouchers, and who would now be occupying cells in Sing Sing, but for the fact that these vouchers could not be found. The grand jury say that Richard B. Connolly is owner of the stolen property. The party who would be injured by the production of this property would be most anxious to keep them out of sight. How does the grand jury know but these are the very papers which it was stated might not be used. The passenger list of the Famar offers some corroborative evidence, but it is possible that passages may have been secured in some other form than for a few days or six, to mislead suspicious inquirers. The officers think the removal of the baggage is explained by the fact that Tweed wished to send away his valuables in advance, and then follow them. Tweed has not made the slightest effort to be released on bail from the charges. A prominent politician, popularly supposed to be owned by Tweed, said, yesterday, that the party to which he belonged would never forgive the men in control of the Republican party, which would startle New York. It is probable that he knows more of Tweed's intentions than he chooses to confide to others.

ALDERMEN COUNTED IN.

It is reported that many Aldermen have been counted in by the canvassers.

UNJUST DISCRIMINATION.

It is rumored that a prime Captain drew $10,000 and an assistant Alderman $5,000 from the Bowling Green Savings Bank after it suspended payment.

COURT MATTERS.

Judge Bedford has reserved his decision in the case of Hodgert and Bachelor.

Judge McCunn has denied the motion for a nonsuit in the case of J. O. Davis to compel Smith, Gould & Martin to fulfill the contracts made on the Thursday preceding the celebrated black Friday.

SWAY POX.

Six additional cases of small pox to-day.

RAIN AND FRESHETS.

Several farm houses were broken up among the docks to-day, and forty arrests were made.

THE BROOKLYN BRIDGE.

The Brooklyn *Union* asserts that a prominent office holder of that city received $10,000 from Boss Tweed to secure the bill.

SCURVY.

A large number of the sailors of the Russian fleet are at the Long Island Hospital under treatment for scurvy.

SECTARIAN MUDDLE.

There is still excitement at Hunters' Point over the determination of the School Commissioners to enforce the reading of the Bible in the schools. Several children of Catholic parents have been ejected because they refused to be present at such occasions. To-day three young men, on such occasions. To-day three young men, on similar grounds, refused permission to have their children present at the exercises. They were arrested by the police.

PERSONAL.

Colonel W. R. Holloway, of the Indianapolis *Journal*, is at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

GREELEY RETIRES.

Horace Greeley announces his retirement from the Bureau of Migration on account of his name being used in connection therewith as an inducement to emigrants to deposit money in one of the broken savings banks.

COTTON STATEMENT.

The total receipts from September 1, 1870, were 815,701; same time this year, 775,364. The total exports from September 1, 1870, were 914,088; same time this year, 880,655. Stock at all United States ports last year, 322,177; this year, 301,886. At interior towns, last year, 72,781; this year, 67,360. At Liverpool last year, 374,000; this year, 396,000. American cotton afloat for Great Britain last year, 278,000; this year, 134,000.

ARCHER HEAVY FRAUD.

A prominent ex-Judge yesterday told a reporter that the Comptroller received $160,000, and an Assemblyman $60,000 for the allowance of $600,000 of a claim made some time time ago by a contractor named Devlin, for about $2,000,000. Further developments in this matter are promised.

PROPOSED HORSE RACE.

McDaniel, the owner of Harry Russell, replies to the proposition of Mr. Gretton, the owner of the English race-horse, Sterling, for a mile and a half race in England, in 1872, for $10,000, that he (McDaniel), can only consent to having the race take place in this country.

A FOOT RACE.

Alderman Millar, yesterday, won a foot race of ten miles, from Broadway to Bay Side, Long Island, beating John C. Heenan, for a "stake" of $200.

CONTESTED ELECTION DECIDED.

In the contest for member of the assembly, between Anthony Fryar and Thomas Killian, the Committee on Protest decide against Killian. The latter was the candidate of the Reformers, while Frear is the Tammany candidate.

CANADIAN ANNEXATION.

The Colonial Advocate, Montreal, composed of British colonists residing in the United States, met last night and passed resolutions in favor of annexation, and resolved to communicate with the colonists of Chicago, Buffalo, and St. Louis, and create a co-operative organization.

Morgan Jones, for many years a leading Tammanyite, said yesterday that he felt sure that, "if Tweed should fail to see the necessity for his retirement, the prominent men of the party will feel a necessity for enforcing his retirement, by all legitimate means."

SWEENEY.

Sweeney has been obliged to resign as a member of the Union Club.

HALL.

Mayor Hall has not yet acted upon the request for his resignation.

THE FLORIDA.

The owner of the steamer Florida has addressed a despatch to the Secretary of the Navy, stating that he has sent instructions to St. Thomas, ordering the Florida to sail at all hazards, and asking the protection of the department.

DEATH.

C. B. Woodruff, an ex-Senator, died here yesterday.

WASHINGTON.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THE KENTUCKY WAR CLAIM.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24.—Attorney General Akerman, Solicitor General Bristow, and Assistant Attorney General Hill all spoke in the Supreme Court to-day against the authority of the court to issue a *mandamus* compelling Secretary Boutwell to sign a warrant for the Kentucky war claims.

SUITS AGAINST DEFAULTERS.

Solicitor Bonfield reports to the secretary of the Treasury that the number of suits for the year against defaulting officers, or their Bonds, and for fines, penalties, &c., was 2,116, and the amount involved $12,500,000. Four hundred and ninety-three suits were decided in favor of the United States, and twenty-five against. Three hundred and eighty-seven were settled and dismissed, with three pending at the beginning of the year 2,504 suits were disposed of, and the whole amount collected $1,200,000, against $477,000 last year.

THE FINANCE COMMITTEE'S SESSIONS.

It appears that the sessions of the Finance Committee were not harmonious. There was a long and very discussion which demonstrated that the members thereof were at variance in their opinions of the existing tariff laws, and the manner in which they should be amended. In the absence of any agreement as to what specific commodities should be relieved, it was the informal understanding that the committee should make no report to the Senate, but should rather wait until the Ways and Means Committee has been announced in the House, and then consult with the latter as to a reduction of 10 per cent on imports of all kinds.

[To the Associated Press.]

THE GAZAGI SUSPENDED.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24.—The management of the Russian Legation reports that Count Catacazy to General Gorloff, whose residence has been at Hartford as military attache of legation. This candidate will live there as a private citizen, the five authorities in his new position. This change relieves the President of the unpleasant duty which Catacazy's conduct had otherwise made a necessity, of sending his passport to the Minister, and thus regarding as a proclamation in defiance with the request of this government for his recall. It is understood that Catacazy has been ordered by his government to wait upon the Grand Duke during his tour in this country, and to return to Russia immediately on its close.

PACIFIC COAST.

General Schofield's Ultimatum With the Arizona Apaches---Peace or Extermination---Arrival of Alleged Mutineers---The Great Turner-Orth Breach of Promise Suit.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Nov. 24.—General Schofield, Commander of the District of the Pacific, has issued a stringent order concerning the operations against the Arizona Apaches, the effect of which will be to compel them to loose between going on a reservation, being protected and fed, and remaining there, or extermination. The order was received with glee in San Francisco, as it is believed that, if it is carried out, it will settle the question, and give lasting peace to the Territory.

Eight Marquesas Islanders, alleged mutineers from the crew of the whaling bark Roman, of New London, were brought here from Honolulu, Sandwich Islands, this week, for trial, but the Captain has gone East, and, probably, there will be no prosecution.

The weather continues extremely hot and dry. The trial of the great breach of promise suit of Catherine Turner, of Wells Fargo & Co., formerly a school teacher, and subsequently an employe in the United States Mint here, and more recently the Treasury Department at Washington, and daughter of Admiral Turner, of the United States navy, against Senor Calidono Orth, a banker of Hermosillo, Mexico, for $100,000 damages, for trifling with the Hawes contested will case. The plaintiff and defendant have been engaged under promise of marriage, while acting as governess for his children, and that their criminal intimacy continued for several years, there and in this city. She claims $100,000 damages.

—The steamer Andy Johnson sank on Thursday, thirteen miles below Quincy. The captain reports that he was on the texas of the boat when notified that she was filling with water, but he had felt no shock. He immediately ordered the yawl-boat run on a bar close at hand, and at once ander-took to stop the hole in the boat's hull with bed-clothing. This was unsuccessful, however, and before the boat could reach the bar, she sank in six feet of water. She had a large cargo, and many passengers. The latter remained on the boat until Friday morning. The Captain will endeavor to save the boat; but, as the low is floating freely in the river, there is very little hope. The Andy Johnson was one of the finest boats of the McOune line, and valued at $140,000.

—Hine, arrested in San Francisco for the robbery of the Napierville Bank of Great Barrington, Mass., confesses everything. He will be taken back immediately for trial.

—It is currently reported that the Stockton & Copperopolis and Stockton & Visalia Railroads have been sold to the Central Pacific, which with the exception of the short line in Los Angeles County, now owns every railroad in California.

FOREIGN.

The Prince of Wales Seriously Ill.

The London Times Predicts Grant's Renomination and Election.

Demonstrations in Paris in Favor of the Ex-Emperor Napoleon.

Great Britain.

LONDON, Nov. 24.—There was a Fenian procession and meeting in Cork, last night, in honor of the martyrs of Manchester, in which some 6,000 people took part. The proceedings were orderly.

The condition of the Prince of Wales is no better this morning, and apprehensions of an unfavorable turn are expressed, especially as it is remembered that Prince Albert, his father, died of a similar complaint, after a sudden attack and a brief illness. Rumors on Change are that his case is worse than represented.

The *Times* to-day in a leading editorial, declares its belief that Grant's re-election is certain.

Subscriptions to the Chicago Relief Fund at the Mansion House, during the present week, will swell the total to £40,000.

It is now certain that eight persons lost their lives by the explosion of the colliery at Wigan, a week ago last Wednesday.

The ship Nonpareil, which left Bombay July 19, for New York, foundered at sea, and all but three of the crew were drowned.

LONDON, Nov. 24.—The *Times* grounds its belief in the re-election of Grant, because of the fact that he has brought about a reconciliation of the United States with England, and has effected a reduction of the national debt. It continues in terms of the highest praise of President Grant, and declares that his consent to hold office is a benefit to his country, and expects a million and a half of votes in his favor at the Presidential election.

John Rankin has been elected Rector of the University of St. Andrews.

Belgium.

BRUSSELS, Nov. 24.—The action of the Chamber of Representatives, yesterday, in voting to support the government in suppressing the right of order to be Governor of the Province of Limburg, gave rise to another exciting debate to-day. During the discussion a member of the Left demanded that the Ministry tender their resignations.

The *Independance Belge*, to-day, says it has reason to believe that the Government of France has notified that of England of its intention to terminate the international commercial treaty.

The Chamber finally adjourned until Tuesday next. Subsequently a meeting was held before the residence of Nothomb, member of the Right, who made himself particularly obnoxious in supporting the appointment of M. de Decker, and the same cry disorderly, their actions culminating in the smashing of the windows of the house. So far the manifestations of the kind, to which an alarm was sounded, and the civic guard mustered in strong force. There are fears of serious disturbances.

France.

PARIS, Nov. 24.—Thiers received the Chinese Embassy yesterday evening. The Chief Ambassador expressed a hope that the treaty relations between France and China would be maintained, to which Thiers replied, "Your Government must give proof that our missionaries and Consuls are respected. This is absolutely necessary for the preservation of peace between France and China." The President's tone was emphatic. The Ambassadors withdrew deeply impressed.

PARIS, Nov. 24.—A large number of sympathizers with the ex-Emperor Napoleon to-day left Paris to visit the tomb at Chiselhurst. They reversed the Fulbourg Saint Germain with shouts of *Vive Napoleon*. No attempt was made by the police to interfere with the demonstration.

Germany.

BERLIN, Nov. 24.—The commission to-day reported favorably on the Reichstag's scheme for the maintenance of the army. They estimate the annual expenditure for the regular troops, based upon a force of 401,000 men, exclusive of officers, at about 96,359,000 thalers, and recommend the appropriation of 226 thalers per head for that number of soldiers, making for the ensuing three years. Parliament has not yet taken action upon the subject.

Italy.

NEW YORK, Nov. 24.—A London special to the *World* says: "A distinguished Cardinal informs the statement that the Pope will not leave Rome unless he is compelled to do so by physical force or personal violence.

Spain.

MADRID, Nov. 24.—The *Correspondencia* says the answers which have been made to recent private inquiries show that Great Britain is ready to receive favorably from Spain proposals for the restitution of Gibraltar.

Austria.

VIENNA, Nov. 24.—Prince Auersperg has succeeded in forming a new Cesslethian Ministry. The Cabinet has been completed as follows: President of the Council, Prince Auersperg; Minister of the Interior, Lasser; Minister of Commerce, Fritzler; Minister of Agriculture, Borcban; Minister of War, Chlumetzkil; Minister of Justice, Glaser; Minister of Public Instruction and Worship, Streymer; Minister of Finance, Hasner. The appointment of these names was well received.

Movements of Prince Alexis.

ANNAPOLIS, Nov. 24.—The Grand Duke Alexis and suite, accompanied by Secretary Robeson, arrived here at 8 o'clock a. m. During the night a storm but few persons gathered at the depot. The Prince and party entered a carriage and were driven to the naval grounds. They were received by a battalion of marines with the order of present arms, the band playing the national air, and the marines firing the usual salute of 21 guns was held from battery on the play ground. The party were received at the Superintendent's quarters by Commodore Worden. The Prince was introduced to many ladies. The visitors then proceeded to the parade ground where the cadets went through the usual military drill and parade, and saluted the Duke as they marched past. The parade being over, the gunship Santee was visited, where another national salute of 21 guns was fired. After visiting the shipyards they inspected the various departments of the academy. In the Ordnance Museum the battle-flags captured in Corea were objects of special interest. The inspection of the Regiments being over, at 1:30 p. m. they returned to the quarters of the commander. Here a large party had assembled, and the guests were invited to partake of a collation. Alexis responded to the toast to the Emperor of Russia by one to the President of the United States. Admiral Poinset responded to a toast to the Russian Navy with the following: "The prosperity of the renowned institution we have just inspected—may it continue its great usefulness, and produce more men like Farragut, Porter, and Worden, to adorn their country's history."

The Duke and party left at 3 o'clock for New York, where the Grand Duke will remain until about December 5, when he will visit Boston, Albany, Montreal, and then proceed West, after which he will visit some of the Southern States.

MONETARY.

FRIDAY EVENING, Nov. 24.

Nearly all the banks still report large deposits, and the aggregate amount held by them to be increasing rather than diminishing. We have seen the footings of the general accounts of a number of the banks during the past few days, and find this to be generally the case. Large amounts of insurance are being paid, and the pork packers who are packing on Eastern account are moving funds from New York here, to pay their contracts during the next few weeks. But it cannot be expected that this easy condition of things will last; there has been an enormous rise in the capital here, and unless new men with additional capital come in to transact the business that will be done here, there must be a sale for ready money some time between this and next spring. Thus far, however, the paper offering at the banks has been paid with remarkable promptness. As near as we can estimate, from the experience of five or six banks, the aggregate amount of loans of all the banks now outstanding, is about one-third less than it was on October 7. Since October 17 the banks have taken new paper to an Indian Orchard G. 12c; Newmarket A, 11 1-2c; Amoskeag S brown Canton flannels, 16c; Tremont 7 do, 14 1-2c; do A do, 13c; Nantucket A bleaching do, 12c; Newmarket A bleached shirtings, 13 1-2c; do W do, 16c; Ocean L do, 14c; Hill's Nonpareil, 16c; Forestdale do, 14 1-2. Prints and Ginghams are reduced to 11 1-2c. All leading brands of paper cambrics are 10c for plain and 12c for high colors. Delaines are 25c. Merrimac fancy shirtings at 17 1-2c, while desirable styles command 20c. Fancy prints, 11 1-2c; Harlet's Swiss and rubies, 12c; Richmond, 11c; Allen's, 10c; Cocheco, 10c; Cameilon linseys, 21 1-2c; Boston stripes, 10a 10 1-2c; Washington cambrics, 8 1-2c, and 9 1-2c for common to high colors.

The Produce Markets.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Nov. 24.—COTTON—In fair demand and higher; middling upland, 19c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull and lower; receipts, 14,000 bbls; sales, 8,000 bbls; superfine Western and State, $5.10a5.40; common to medium extra, $5.35a5.45; good to choice, $5.50a7.15; white wheat extra, $7.15a7.30; choice do, $7.35a7.50; Ohio dull at $5.50a7.15; St. Louis, $5.70a5.95. Rye firm; flour quiet at $4.50a5.25. Corn meal unchanged. Wheat dull and a shade lower; receipts, 156,000 bu; No. 1 spring nominal; No. 2 dull at $1.30; No. 3 dull at $1.20a1.52; winter red Western dull at $1.60a1.64; amber State, $1.62a1.67; white do, $1.71a1.73. Rye nominal at 94a95c. Barley and malt unchanged. Corn dull and lower; receipts, 116,000 bu; Western mixed, 48a49c; white do, 50a51c; yellow do, 50a51c; old Western mixed, 52a53c; white do, 54a55c; yellow do, 54a55c. Oats dull and lower; receipts, 116,000 bu; Western mixed, 37a38c; white do, 39a40c; State, 37a38c.

PROVISIONS—Pork quiet; jobbing lots, cash, $12.75; seller February, $13.00. Beef steady; mess, $8.50a9.00; extra mess, $9.50a10.00; India mess, $17.00a18.00. Cut meats quiet; pickled hams, 9 1-2a10c; pickled bellies, 8 1-2a9c; pickled shoulders, 6 1-2a7c; middles dull; long clear, 7 1-2a8c; short clear, 8 1-2a9c. Lard steady at 9 1-4a9 1-2c. Butter—Western dull and heavy; State, 20a30c; Western, 20a30c. Cheese steady at 9 1-4a9 1-2c

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SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1871.

A SOBER LOOK AT THE CHICAGO OF TO-DAY.

The St. Louis *Republican*, a short time since, had a long editorial under the heading of this article, which fairly stated the "three stages or conditions of feeling that invariably follow such a colossal calamity as that which has recently smitten Chicago from its pride of place, and prostrated it, temporarily at least, in the dust of humiliation." First comes "the horror and despair which overcomes the stoutest heart when compelled to witness or endure the destructive forces of nature." Second, "a certain nervous, spasmodic energy, in which the mind seeks relief from the emotional effects of the terrible visitation." Third, "the gradual return of mental equilibrium, when the situation is calmly and intelligently viewed, and the community, having formed something like an accurate estimate of the misfortune, * * * confront the task of reconstruction." In the opinion of the *Republican*, Chicago has now reached this third step in her bitter emergency.

Regarding the loss by the great fire, the *Republican* has sensibly come to the conclusion that the actual amount is not likely ever to be ascertained. It went, however, a step too far in giving THE TRIBUNE as its authority for placing the loss "in the neighborhood of $100,000,000." The motive charitably assigned for naming this sum "is a natural desire to lessen the magnitude of the blow, and place the prospects of the city in the best possible light." And this is done, it would seem, with the view to deceive "this rough, practical, and slightly selfish world" into investing its spare funds in the effort to repair the waste places of Chicago.

Chicagoans have always claimed to be very practical, matter-of-fact people, and, judged by their acts, the claim may be considered well established. Nothing could be more firmly rooted and grounded in their minds than the simple fact that a false showing of their affairs is not likely to help them in bringing to their aid, in the work of reconstructing their city, the capital of those living outside their borders. The *Republican* seems not to comprehend this. Would it be very uncharitable to suppose that it does not want to do so? Or that what it so slyly imputes to Chicago would have been practised by St. Louis were she reduced to the condition of the former?

The *Republican* is not over-sanguine as to Chicago's ability to recover from the calamity that has come upon her. At the best, she has a hard road to travel, the end of which she is not likely to reach in a hurry. "Were it not for the network of railways," with which, thanks to her foresight and liberality, she has surrounded herself, "she would never lift her head to half its former height." So says the *Republican*; and we must, of course, bow to the decision of so august an authority! But, then, Chicago *has* her great railway system, and, what is far more to the point, she is going to keep and use it wisely and well. Take comfort, O Chicago! for the *Republican* has declared that, with the aid of your railways, you "may, and probably will, cling to the old eminence."

Taken as a whole, the *Republican's* sermon is a most amusing medley of sense and nonsense,—the latter largely predominating. After describing, as of the flimsiest character, the buildings now being put up, which is perfectly true, it gravely asserts that "no decent insurance company will issue policies on them, except at rates amounting almost to prohibition, if at all." And, as it cannot be insured, of course no one in the East will dare to sell merchandise to Chicago. It was meet that this should be followed by the assertion that "It should be borne in mind, too, that the unburnt portion of the city is not much, if any, better than the tinder-box quarters where the flames originated. Another kerosene lamp kicked over by a cow might easily finish what is left; at least, underwriters will be apt to take this view of the subject."

Now, if any underwriter has been so silly as "to take this view of the subject," a subscription should forthwith be started to buy him a ticket on some out-going train. Nothing is impossible, but it is highly improbable that Chicago will again be destroyed by fire,—at least, not till that great and terrible day comes to consume the earth, and even St. Louis may not escape *its* ravages.

The extraordinary vigilance of our people, as shown in the precautions they have adopted to guard against and suppress fire, chiefly on account of our temporary buildings, makes Chicago to-day a not extra-hazardous risk. No doubt many underwriters will dissent from this opinion; it is their interest to do so; and, in the circumstances, it is too much to expect of them an impartial judgment. But the time is coming, and is not far distant, when sensible people, both in and out of Chicago, will adopt our view of the underwriters' business. It is only reasonable to expect that the power of public opinion, if not self-interest, will ere long compel insurance companies not to discriminate against Chicago in the same class of risks as compared, say, with St. Louis.

Another statement of the *Republican*, on the alleged authority of THE TRIBUNE, is to the effect that the "most prominent Chicago merchants find it extremely difficult, if not impossible, to purchase goods in Eastern markets without responsible endorsers." Then it adds, on its own account, "And no one can blame the jobbers and importers of New York, Boston, and Philadelphia for taking these precautions; it were madness not to do so." The reason it alleges for this is, that "The richest Chicago firms are pushed so closely to the edge of the precipice that a single additional touch will plunge them into irretrievable ruin, and the ruin will come, unless commercial headway can be made at once."

Now, it is utterly false that the "most prominent" Chicago merchants find any difficulty whatever in purchasing goods in the East "without responsible endorsers." Where, in the name of common sense, do these endorsers belong? What are their names? Who are the "most prominent" Chicagoans referred to by the *Republican*? Let it furnish their names, and so settle the matter. Let it also publish a list of the brave band of endorsers. Chicago should delight to honor the men who so magnanimously come to her relief in the hour of need. The truth is, the state of things described in the *Republican* exists only in the fertile imagination of its editors. Perhaps the wish is father to the thought.

The work before us is indeed very great, and the difficulties in our way seem almost insurmountable. But those who know us best have an abiding faith that we shall overcome them in the end. Anything well begun is half done, says the proverb. If we face the situation as we should, we shall greatly lighten the load we have to bear. Let those who cannot meet their obligations at maturity, settle with their creditors now, instead of hampering the future with promises which, in the nature of things, they cannot redeem, or, at any rate, not without the greatest difficulty and much sacrifice. Bear in mind that the jealousy of rivals is not dead yet, but only put to sleep for a time by the general sympathy for the great calamity that has befallen us. It is sure to awake with renewed strength. And, what it has failed to wrest from us by fair means, it will seek to accomplish by foul misrepresentations, just so soon as it may safely make the attempt. This winter is going to try the mettle we are made of. If we stand the test, and wisely collect and consolidate our forces for the springtrade, the future is all in our own hands. Shall we do this, and so give the lie to the predictions of the *Republican*?

THE STATE REVENUE LAW.

Our Springfield correspondent has furnished a statement of some of the perplexities which embarrass the Legislature in the consideration of the bill to reorganize the revenue system of the State. Land is an immovable property, always visible, and can be readily found by an assessor of taxes. Not a foot of taxable land within the State escapes his visitation. The owners of this land, finding themselves thus taxed, naturally seek to have every other description of property taxed in the same manner. It is because the land-owners are taxed that our Revenue bill is made as searching and as sweeping as it is. But the result is not quite satisfactory. Personal property does escape assessment, and much of that which is assessed escapes taxation because of the want of means to enforce the payment of the tax. Upon the subject of personal tax, the farmers of this State honestly, but unconsciously, oppress themselves. The personal property on a farm is easily computed. Every man in the agricultural districts knows exactly how many horses, cows, mules, cattle, hogs sheep, wagons, carts, and implements, each of his neighbors has, and can estimate to a dollar, the value of the household furniture and buildings owned by every other farmer. In those districts there is nothing that escapes taxation, and the assessments are closely collected. But, in cities, towns, and villages, the case is different. There the assessment and payment of personal tax is the exception. Taking out the taxes paid by banks, and other incorporated companies, whose books can be reached, it will be found, upon examination, that the great bulk of the tax paid on personal property in this State is paid by the farmers—by the same men who pay taxes on the land. The attempt to reach "capitalists," and those who are supposed to "live high," is a dead failure. The farmers are about the only persons who are caught by the sweeping and inquisitorial provisions of the Revenue bill. Still, the desire to hunt "capital" is insatiable. Capital is regarded very much as a wolf was, when the State accepted his scalp in payment of taxes. The Revenue bill is framed upon the theory that capital is such a monster that it must be extirpated after the manner of thistles.

One of the great complaints in the agricultural districts has been that the rate of interest is so high that farmers are unable to borrow money to make improvements, buy machinery or stock. So great has been this hardship that it has been seriously proposed in the Legislature to make it penal to ask, in certain counties, any more than 6 per cent. for the use of money. Has it ever occurred to these persons that taxation has very much to do with the rent or hire of money? The national bonds offer the best standard of the value of money. These bonds, at present prices, do not pay their holders over 5½ per cent. interest. The five per cents, known as 10-40 bonds are within a fraction of par in gold. If money were really worth more than that, no person would continue his investments in that line of securities. The difference between that standard of money rent and the rent demanded for its use on other security, is due to a variety of causes, of which taxation is the principal one. One of the special objects of attack in all these legislative revenue bills are mortgages. The whole population wants to borrow money on mortgage, and are wildly excited upon the subject of the rates of interest, yet it is considered highly improper for any person to suggest that mortgages ought not to be taxed. Assuming that the aggregate tax for all purposes in a county is 2 per cent, it is expected that money will be carried to that county and loaned at 6 per cent, the lender to pay 2 per cent tax on the investment. In every town and village in all the State there are men who fail to understand why money will not seek investment in mortgage, where it can be taxed; and there are intelligent persons who fail to understand that, when money is loaned on a mortgage that is to be taxed, the lender necessarily includes in his interest and other charges the amount of the tax, and thus compels the borrower to pay the tax, not only on the property mortgaged, but also on the amount of the mortgage. Yet there are gentlemen in our Legislature who think by such a proceeding they "make capital contribute to support the State." No proposition is plainer than that a tax upon mortgages is the levy of a duplicate tax upon the mortgaged property. Farmer Smith has land worth $10,000. This he mortgages for the sum of $5,000, and with the money thus obtained erects buildings, or buys horses and cattle. The Assessor values the farm with the additional property at $15,000, and it pays taxes accordingly. But there is also a tax on the mortgage, which tax, being included in the interest, is also paid by the borrower, who therefore pays a tax on $20,000 of property, when he has but $15,000 in all.

If, instead of taxing every manner and form of business upon gross earnings, to be ascertained by inquisitorial researches into private affairs, the State might substitute a license system, graded according to the character of the business, the revenue of the State would be largely increased from this source, and thousands who now pay no tax at all, and never will pay any under the present system, would be compelled to pay their just proportion. A license system, properly adjusted, would yield more revenue to the State than is now obtained from taxes on personal property, and would reach an immense class who now pay no tax. A repeal of all taxes on personal property could then take place, and the greatest relief afforded by such repeal would be to the farmers, who now pay taxes on the last sheep and hog, when other classes practically escape that tax.

CAJOLING THE APACHES.

Mr. Vincent Colyer paid a visit recently to his Apaches.

A short time afterward, the Apaches made a descent upon the citizens and travellers in Arizona, murdering and scalping, among others, a stage coach full of Eastern people.

The relation between these two circumstances, as cause and effect, is fully as close as the proximity of their mention would indicate. The so-called peace policy in the management of the Indians—that is, the policy of hiring them to refrain from scalping the white inhabitants of the Territories, and raising their allowance as often as they raise a new lot of scalps—has, we are now sure, proved a most lamentable failure, as far as the more savage class of the Indian tribes are concerned. This policy has now had a fair trial, having been in operation considerably over a year, and having, after much expense to the government, and much suffering among the white population of the frontier, brought the vexed Indian question no nearer its solution than ever before; unless we may accept as its obvious lesson the fact that the way to do with the Apaches is to subdue their warlike propensities by showing them that we are their superiors.

The peace policy, or, as some have denominated it, the parlor policy, of managing the aboriginal tribes may be, and doubtless is, the correct one in regard to some tribes, as those of the Ocmulgee country and others further west and north—say the Navajos, the Pawnees, and a part of the Piutes. As to the more savage tribes, like the Apaches, Comanches, Brule Sioux, etc., there is only one attribute of civilization to which they will pay any respect, and that is its cannon and carbines. The effect of the moral-suasion policy,—perverted, as it is, by the rationing, cheating, debauching, and arming powers, is only to demoralize, and make more rapacious and less tractable. Governor Safford undoubtedly states the case with perfect accuracy when he says: "The more the Indians are fed and protected at posts, the greater has been the destruction of life and property; and, after remaining for a time at the posts, they have, in every instance save one, left without any pretended excuse, and engaged in open war. Such has been our experience with the Apache Indians."

The question, in the frontier Territories, is whether the principal occupancy of the lands there lying shall be for the purposes of civilization, or for the savage prowlings and burrowings and slaughters of the Apache race. In the settlement of this question the savage has these advantages: that he is familiar with the Territory and wild life, and with the style of fighting which must be resorted to there, and that he is entirely unrestrained by any civilized regulations as to the means by which he shall inflict injury upon his natural enemy, the white pioneer. The hosts of civilization, on the contrary, have the advantage of superior intellect, to organize and fortify against the fiends of the scalping knife, and to combine a portion of them against another, so that, perchance, one Apache may rid the world of another, and thus demonstrate that, in the vast economy of nature, even Apaches were not made in vain.

Of this advantage Mr. Vincent Colyer, armed with his authority as Commissioner of the government, comes in and robs the civilized element. The moment General Crook had perfected a system of defence against the bloody raids of the Apaches upon the citizens of Arizona, Colyer came dashing up, as a potent ally of the savages. He steers straight by all the white men of the Territory, and goes for the most influential Apache in each neighborhood,—the Boss Tweed of a particular tribe. Him he approaches; bearing precious gifts of red blankets, scalping-knives, tobacco, whiskey, rifles, gunpowder, and stove-pipe hats. He says to him: "My dear Blue-Gizzard-of-the-Night (or whatever the influential Apache's name may be), I beg you will accept these as a token that the Great Father loves you, and wishes to make a good citizen and a member of Congress of you. These soldiers and vigilants who try to shoot you are bad men. We are your true friends. Be virtuous, now, dear Blue-Gizzard-of-the-Moon, and we will give you some more fire-water and gunpowder by and by. *Good* day." And Mr. Vincent Colyer departs for the wigwam of the next influential Apache,—perhaps the Chief of the Pinal Apaches, or the Tontas, or the Coyoteros, or the Yavapais—the last named being one of the tribes who have gone into the Apache business (scalping) and assumed the name of that tribe as a formal and deliberate declaration of their intention to make war upon the white race henceforth. But Mr. Vincent Colyer takes care that he gets out of the way of his hopeful *protegés* before their supply of groceries gives out, or is sold out, so that the inevitable reaction accompanying that fact does not fall upon the head of Vincent Colyer.

The consequences of this kind of policy toward the Apaches are such as we heard of the other day, when the coach-load of passengers on the Wickenburg road were massacred by some of Mr. Colyer's favorite braves. Other consequences are the necessity of many soldiers and many Quartermasters, and much demoralization of society and hindrance of civilization in the far West; and, because the citizens of Arizona do not stand still and be scalped with a good grace, they are much declaimed against by Vincent Colyer as frontier ruffians who court death by their belligerent manners. The fact is, that Vincent Colyer and his policy are more responsible than any other cause for the recent misery and slaughter among the inhabitants of the frontier. He is a missionary with a single idea, and has, as a matter of course, run that idea into the ground. The great desideratum, so far as the Indians and pioneers are concerned, is *peace*; and the term Peace Commission has a taking sound; but so long as the Peace Commission, or any one acting with the prestige of their authority, go to work, with the ostensible purpose of peace, to undo the only work which promises peace (and we allude here to General Crook's late operations), he acts not in the interests of peace, but of war and bloodshed, of which the pioneers of civilization are the most numerous victims.

The Richmond *Enquirer* prints the following letter in explanation of the vindictive feeling which has cropped out in the South, to some extent, since the Chicago fire, manifesting itself in certain newspaper articles rejoicing over the terrible event. A good deal of this vindictiveness has connected itself with an alleged letter from a "prominent" Chicago newspaper concern, which contained an insulting tender of a Confederate note in aid of some Southern charity. This insulting letter has, in some cases, been charged upon THE TRIBUNE, and one fellow (the Postmaster of a Georgia town) transmitted to this office, promptly after the fire, a badly mis-spelled, but very sarcastic, epistle, referring to the subject, and enclosing a Confederate fifty-dollar note for the benefit of the Chicago sufferers. A perusal of the letter will explain the origin of all these mysterious allusions:

> OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO REPUBLICAN, CHICAGO, Dec. 7, 1866.
>
> *Mrs. E. A. F. Mears, Treasurer S. O. R. A.* [*Southern Orphans' Relief Association*], *Mrs. C. V. Bayley, Acting Secretary S. O. R. A.*:
>
> ESTEEMED LADIES: In response to your request for a contribution to build houses for destitute children of deceased Confederate soldiers, please find inclosed $500 in the currency of the deceased Confederacy. You say that "the shrinking delicacy and pride of the Southern people forbids the idea of conducting the establishment upon the principle or plan of an ordinary charity." We cordially coincide with this policy, and as ordinary charities are supported by "greenbacks," you will appreciate that lofty sense of chivalric propriety which leads us to contribute to the support of your enterprise a currency which is opposed in all respects to greenbacks. Yours, very truly,
>
> THE CHICAGO REPUBLICAN CO.

The letter is certainly a very low-lived expression, and could not have met, even on the day after the Confederacy surrendered, any endorsement from the real patriotism of the North. It is unfair, however, to charge it upon any "prominent Chicago newspaper," or try to establish abroad an impression that its discourteous utterances are, or ever were, a fair expression of Chicago feeling. The claims of suffering women and children are superior to all other considerations, and are so regarded by the people of Chicago,—as, we have no doubt, the ladies named in the above letter can testify, regarding the people of Chicago in general. We hope they will do so, and thereby discourage, as far as possible, the fiendish utterances which are occasionally reaching us from Southern writers and speakers, jubilant over the "retribution" which has been meted out to Chicago. It is within our knowledge that after the close of the war, large donations were made by citizens of Chicago, to provide the suffering people of Mississippi and Louisiana with food and seed to enable them to resume the cultivation of their desolated fields and plantations.

The Philadelphia *Ledger*, of November 20, foots up the tonnage of coal mined in that State this year as follows:

	1870.	1871.
Anthracite, tons	14,575,934	13,643,356
Bituminous, tons	1,457,351	1,926,430

There was a decrease in the tonnage of anthracite coal, as compared with last year, of 932,000 tons, and an increase in that of bituminous coal of 458,000 tons. The *Ledger* calls attention to the fact that, notwithstanding the reduced production of anthracite, prices do not advance, and says that, "It is now manifest that there is no market for the usual estimated annual increase of 10 per cent in consumption." The same paper gives the following explanation:

> Indeed, less coal for domestic purposes, it is believed, will be marketed the current year than there was last year, for several alleged causes, prominent among which is greater economy observed in the use of coal, and the fact that last year's long suspension in the anthracite regions taught the manufacturing consumers the economy, under forced high prices of anthracite, of using bituminous coal, from which users do not immediately return when anthracite prices fall.

The high prices of anthracite coal produced a wonderful change in the use of coal for domestic purposes in this city. The large supply of bituminous coal, of fine qualities, from Indiana, Ohio, and from this State, has enabled our people to dispense with anthracite to a large extent. In all establishments where coal is used for generating steam, there has been a general adoption of the new and better grades of bituminous coal from the Western coal fields, which is now reaching here in large quantities, and at low prices. The anthracite monopolists have overreached themselves in their exactions.

The State Senate on Thursday passed a timely resolution urging upon Congress the expediency of a repeal of the duties on lumber. We regret that the resolution was opposed by members who desired to have other articles included. Gentlemen who refuse to accept a repeal of the duties on lumber because they cannot have the duties on iron repealed at the same time, stand in the way of all tariff reform, and, though they may not so intend, they practically co-operate with the monopolists in their efforts to prevent any reform. We hope this resolution will pass in the House without any amendment. There must be a beginning somewhere. Let us begin with lumber. It yields no revenue and is a most oppressive tax. The taxes on coal, and iron, and salt are oppressive, but we weaken the effect of the resolution when we encumber it with a long string of articles. In that form it becomes but a general protest against the tariff, and a demand for a general reduction of taxes. A general resolution of that kind, however proper, wants that directness and force which a resolution like that passed by the Senate calling for the repeal of the duties on a particular article. We hope that the friends of revenue reform, of all parties, will resolutely vote down all propositions to amend this resolution, and will pass it as it stands,—a request by the State of Illinois that the tax on lumber be repealed.

The Democratic party is just now terribly worried upon the subject of "passivism," or whether it shall, in 1872, permit the election to go by default. A writer in a Chicago paper, while rejecting passivism, brings himself to the conclusion that the time has come when the Democratic party must make concessions. Whereupon, the Springfield *Register*, which, perhaps, more than any other paper in the State, is recognized as an organ of Democratic sentiment, breaks out in the following strain:

> The overruling political issue of the day is between honest men and thieves! The one to save; the other to devour the country. In this extremity there is no time for hesitation. Adherence to old party lines and tactics would be insensate. It would be the madness of a man rushing in the gaping fissure of an earthquake or into the weltering crater of a volcano, because it lay across his direct path. In such an extremity, whatever of party pride or prejudice stands in the way of public deliverance, should be freely and promptly sacrificed upon the sacred altar of country and morality. If disaster overwhelms the land, let it not be said that it was because Democrats were unwilling to receive or extend support to prevent it.

The only concession which the people ask of the Democratic party is to disband. It is powerless for good, and the only effect it produces is to perpetuate evil. If there be any persons who think that any considerable portion of the Republican party will unite with the Democratic party, or divide offices with it, they are laboring under a delusion. If the Democratic party will dissolve, and its members will unite with the Republican party, and aid in accomplishing needed reforms, and in electing proper men to office, the benefit to the nation will be very great. So long as the Democratic party exists to threaten the country with its probable success, it helps to perpetuate abuses which are not easily corrected in the presence of a greater enemy.

The *Evening Journal* calls attention to the case of a "burnt-out dead-beat," which affords, we fear, a type of a too numerous class. The one referred to is a sectarian newspaper, whose publishers are advertising that they lost by the fire large amounts of "type, presses, and stock," and appealing dolefully for $25,000 to help them out of their misery, whereas the fact is that they lost nothing at all, their composition and press-work having been done for them by a job-printing concern. On the strength of these circumstances they are placarding themselves as destitute victims of the fire, and one of them is holding protracted meetings all over the East, with a strong likelihood of raising the whole $25,000 proposed. It is to be feared that there are too many beggars of this class appealing to the sympathies of the world to help them into a condition better than they enjoyed before the fire, and at the same time depreciating the reputation of Chicago for business pluck and self-reliance. Of course it is the privilege of everybody to get what charity he can out of his friends or the public; but whoever does this on false pretences not only wrongs those upon whose generosity he practices, but lessens the chances of others who, though less importunate, are, perhaps, more needy.

Among the generous donations to the Relief Society is that of A. Campbell, of Brooklyn, N. Y., of two power presses, one worth $5,000, and the other worth $1,600. These presses are for book and job work, and are used in some of the best printing offices in the country, as in the "Riverside," at Cambridge, Mass., and are about to be introduced in the establishment of Messrs. Grant & Co., of London. These machines are of a novel construction, with some peculiar features, and practical printers, we suppose, know all about them. The largest has already arrived in this city, and is for sale, as will be seen by an advertisement in another column, the proceeds to go, absolutely, to the Relief and Aid Society, for the benefit of the sufferers by the fire. Mr. Senior, the agent for Mr. Campbell, is in town, ready to put up the press the moment a purchaser is found for it, and those who wish to inform themselves in regard to it, and see specimens of its work, will find Mr. Senior at Standard Hall to-day, between the hours of 10 and 1 o'clock.

The New York artists' sale of paintings and objects of art for the Chicago Relief Fund closed on the evening of the 21st, realizing the sum of $7,122, not including the price of frames. This result did not come up to the expectations of the active promoters of this noble charity, which may be accounted for by the severe rain-storm on the first evening, and the Alexis festivities on the second evening. The principal paintings were purchased by dealers in art-works, which alone is sufficient evidence that the pictures were sold very low, so that the donors really deserve greater credit for generosity than the total amount realized would indicate. A few donations of money will be added to this sum, and, deducting necessary expenses, at least $7,000 will remain. It is to be hoped that the members of the Academy of Design in this city will use this handsome sum to promote the best interests of the suffering artists of Chicago, and not for any other purposes.

The New York *Tribune* did not display extraordinary zeal for State Rights when it goaded Congress to pass the Ku-Klux bill, without which goading the bill would not have been passed. Nevertheless, we give place to its commendation of Governor Palmer, and his vindication of State Rights, for as much as it is worth.

The Question of Brick Walls.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: I propose to answer your correspondent, H., in your paper of the 22d inst. He says that he discovered brick walls being laid with headers at every sixth course, and that in conversation with the builder he trapped him into a confession that he took "contracts so low that he had to build them poorly." H. very wisely (in his own opinion) concludes that if every sixth course is laid transversely in a wall to strengthen it, that "every other course laid transversely would increase its strength." It is probable that at this time I might be more profitably employed than to engage in combatting the senseless twaddle of conceited persons, who parade their ignorance of building with so much self-satisfaction before the public. It would seem that the whole people of the city had mistaken their calling, that all the *architects* and *builders* have been practising law, editing newspapers, or in some other calling detrimental to the best interests of the city, and that the unfortunate class who claim to be architects and builders have neither sense nor honesty, as the entire of these essentials have been monopolized by other parties.

The builder was not making a poor wall with five stretchers and then a header; neither would the wall be any stronger with every other course a header, for the following reason: The stretcher forms a four-inch wall, and the headers an eight-inch wall, and are used to connect or bind two four-inch walls. Now, a four-inch wall at certain heights will bulge or bend under a weight less than would be required to crack the brick, but at less height a four-inch wall will not bulge or bend, but will remain plumb until the load crushes the brick. Five courses of brick will make a wall one foot high, and a four-inch wall one foot high will carry a load that will crush the brick before it would bend, or bulge. It must be plain to Mr. H. that if the wall of any thickness is bonded at every sixth course, it will carry a load equal to the crushing weight before the four-inch parts of the walls would separate. It *does cost more* to lay headers than stretchers, and *ordinarily* there is not as much mortar between the headers as between two stretchers. For these two reasons it is best to put only as many heading courses as will prevent the four-inch wall from bulging under the load, as that insures the *maximum* strength of the wall, and headers at "every other course" could do no more, and would increase the cost of the wall; besides, if walls are not grouted at every course, the headers, having less mortar between them, are not as safe against fire as the stretchers. If H. stands for "high," how will this answer do for it? Respectfully yours, JOHN M. VAN OSDEL.

—James Parton lectured in Boston last week on "Who are the Vulgar?" Mr. Parton claimed to have visited the very hot-bed of vulgarity. He attended the last ball of the Americus (Tammany) Club, and saw the very cream of vulgarity. A strange assembly, marked by "bad grammar and fine diamonds, white kids and dirty paws."

WASHINGTON.

Frederick the Small—Alexis and Our Pulse.

Female Suffrage to be Sneaked in.

Captain DeGroot's New Statue—The Scion of the Prophet, and His Ladder.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20.

Justice Miller's (Iowa) fine daughter has married the handsome and ready Colonel Stocking, of the Bonded Warehouses. The Justice is thought, as things stand, to be the next in succession for the Chief Justiceship.

Speaker Blaine beheld his sixth infant for the first time a fortnight ago, and acknowledged the implication. He has his doubts about the new City Government of Washington, because it has assessed him for a new pavement.

Mr. Orton, of the Telegraph Lines, is alert about Creswell's meditated recommendation of postal telegraphy. Blaine and Trumbull both say it must come. Orton is a man resembling Abdel Kader, with fine ox eyes and great blandness in explaining away obnoxious statistics. He has now a franking privilege of his own as a means of retaining his monopoly; but the law of 1866 cooks his goose so far as getting any exorbitant price for his wires is concerned. They can be bought for the price of arbitration, as the company accepted the terms and emoluments of that act. The Western Union Company is the closest monopoly on this continent, and yet it holds no patent rights and invents nothing, except what may be called the Re Morse powers. It is a monopoly of public opinion, electricity, and audacity.

FREDERICK THE SMALL.

A good deal of fuss is made about President Grant's son going to Europe with General Sherman, on a ship-of-war. On such small complaints as this, the Democratic party has always reduced itself beneath the character of either a sound national critic or a magnanimous opponent. The best thing the President has done in the way of appointing relations to office, was to send his son to West Point, where he himself got his education, and amply repaid the country for it by his subsequent military services. United States ships frequently carry people abroad who, by implication, may do the country good. Newspaper correspondents have gone in this way; the General of the army has a right to go in this way, and he may take any companion he pleases with him. Our score of complaint against the head of affairs is not so much on the ground of seeking the true dignities of his place as of reducing dignity. A good big criticism is always in order from the opposition party; but a thousand small censures affect the maker of them more than the magistrate attacked. We are properly making a good deal of generous ado over the arrival of a son of the Czar; in simple and agreeable contrast to this is the departure of Frederick Grant, in the company of a Republican General, without the beating of drums or any other fuss than these little animadversions from people who do not know how to be artistically malicious.

WITH OUR RUB-A-DUB-DUB.

Our reaction, or apparent reaction, against doing inexpensive honors to people in legitimate authority is not honest conviction, at any rate, but merely the habit of querulousness. What is more beautiful, for instance, than to read of General Anderson's death off the city of Nice; how he was carried ashore in form by naval officers and marines, amidst the roll of muffled drums and the drooping of draped standards, to the quiet Episcopal chapel where the American invalids worship, while the people of the place stood uncovered, and felt in the simple pageant a more vivid perception of a nation proud of its faithful officers? Here also, in the reception of Alexis, is a scene elevating to our nature and touching our patriotism; the great port-city of the East waiting for days to welcome the young boy; anxiety manifested amongst the high and the low, for fear that his friendly voyage may have drawn the two great nations into a new bond of sympathy deeper than congratulation; the four or five national vessels signalling the wayfarers as one by one they pass Highland Light and drop anchor in the glorious bay; the quick interchange of roaring broadsides, like the loud and instant recognition of a lion and his mate; the formal, yet easy, salutations as the naval folks cross the gunwale and the drums beat along the white and elegant length of deck; the city, several miles away, sending down its murmurous cannonade; and then to note the descendant of Peter the Great from that other New York which arose from the marshes of Finland, at the will of a savage ancestor, whose soul was filled with the anticipation of civilization—treading the streets of a city which has just been redeemed from barbarism by a democratic will as strong as Peter's, and the faces of thousands of citizens gladdened at his coming, bearing good will with him. The parade, the turn-out, the training, the carnival, can never be counted out of the motives of nationality and the means of government, even under the simplest forms of society. The very Puritans understood the power of it, and they were careful to organize their towns with military display as well as with worship. There is no more affecting description—elevating, too—than that of the formal settlement of the Plymouth of the West—Marietta. There was a town created by the will of the Blue Noses and Nutmeg folks, yet named in honor of an unfortunate foreign Queen; and old Rufus Putnam and his band dedicated it with salvos, with prayer, and with military manœuvres.

THE ONE CITIZEN AND STATOOTORY.

The other day, when I was in New York, a card was sent to me with the name of Captain DeGroot upon it, and it was followed by a sturdy, broad-set, sailor-looking man with an amiable face, not a very high forehead, and a propensity for amiable discourse. This was the gentleman who had executed or ordered that stunning group of statuary which ornaments the Vanderbilt depot, where the Commodore, enveloped in an overcoat which must have cost over a hundred dollars, is seen striding bare-headed from the ruins of a freight car which has spilled on every side anchors, models of ships, chains, railroad tracks, and every description of junk. DeGroot, I soon ascertained, owed a debt of gratitude to Vanderbilt for early employment in his ships, and subsequent aid to make money in stocks. He had come to me to exhibit a drawing of the great statue of Benjamin Franklin which he has just presented to the city, and incidentally to the newspapers. It is already cast, and will be placed in position in front of the New York *Times* office, on the anniversary of Franklin's birthday, in January next. The plot of ground is already staked out and parked, and a big banquet will ensue upon the installation. Captain DeGroot was at considerable pains to give me the relieving information that this time he had not modelled his statue, but had entrusted it to a Mr. Prossman, a fair sculptor. It represents Old Benjamin with a benignant face, not unlike that of Horace Greeley when he has received a nomination for some office or other. Franklin holds in one hand a rumpled copy of his own paper, and with the other makes a quiet half-gesture. The whole thing will cost thirty thousand dollars. It originated, I have been told, with a job-printer on Printing-House Square, who pointed out of his window one day to the spot where the statue is to stand, and said: "Captain DeGroot, I shall never feel contented until somebody puts a statue of Franklin right out there."

"Do you want it?" said DeGroot. "Do all these newspaper-people want it? Then you shall have it." He set to work at once to accomplish the thing, and there it will be. Somebody ought to raise a reaction against setting up statuary in landscape parks. A statue ought to be an every-day object amongst the people, in the open streets—a part of the daily vista. The busts and statues of Franklin, Morse, and others, which are now being distributed to the Central Park are lost to the great daily million; they fail to be educators of the thronging masses, and have to be discovered, like antique masterpieces disentombed from old palace-gardens. It has been said of the out-door statuary of Florence, that, if collected in one hall, it would make the best mediæval gallery of sculpture in Europe. But who would collect it, strip it from the streets, and huddle it in the confines of a corridor, while now it stands revealed in all the atmospheric changes, outlined against the moonlight, vague in the darkness, hoar and strong with exposure, and a part of the society of the streets?

THE RIGHT, BUT NOT THE ADJUNCTS.

The District Court of Washington took advantage of my absence to make a singular decision on the subject of Woman Suffrage. As nearly as I can get at it, the court decides that one of the recent amendments to the United States Constitution did really give females the right to vote; but that, having failed to supply the accessory legislation, the right cannot be carried out. This seems to be a little obscure. For example, the amendment conferred suffrage upon the negroes in the Southern States, and made them citizens. Now, can a Southern court deny citizenship to Africans on the ground that, while the constitution gives them the rights, the rights go by default because the accessory legislation was not passed. A broad, chartered right of this sort is in itself all legislation, both principal and accessory. This woman's question has been handled by male and female demagogues almost from the start, and if anything ought to prejudice people's minds against the immediate acceptance of it, it is the fact that it has not been made an honest issue. It has not been candidly put forward, and left to the operations of reason and examination, but is sought to be stolen in by the artifice of defining a woman to have meant the same as a male negro. An issue but half understood, seriously considered only by a small minority, and yet vast enough in its application to double the number of voters under the government, can be crowded in by no such course as this mere legal quibble. Many of our politicians are demagoging on the subject; a few think well of it after reflection; but neither of these two classes would bail what is called the emancipation of woman; accomplished by an implication instead of by intention. We would like to see some better women, anyway, around the Capital, handling the Woman-Suffrage matter. I have chiefly seen on that errand girls, dressed in peaked hats and a species of coachman's cloaks, stopping at taverns and sitting in the public rooms, their knees against men's, whilst they opened up the wrongs of their sex.

THE STEAM JACOB'S LADDER FOR THE SAINTS.

John W. Young, son of Brigham by his first wife, and a native of Nauvoo, Illinois, has been here for parts of two days, on business connected with his narrow-gauge railroad from Ogden City to Soda Springs, in Idaho, 120 miles long. Its ultimate destination will be either Helena, in Montana, or the Columbia River. It is being prosecuted with all that energy which distinguishes the organized labor of Utah,—most of the labor being paid for in stock. Thirty miles of the grading are already accomplished, and the road will be finished next spring. It is bonded for $12,000 per mile, and the stock will represent $15,000 per mile, or less than two millions of dollars in all. Cars and engines have been ordered at Wilmington, Delaware. Each passenger car will cost from $3,500 to $4,000, and each locomotive $6,000. Each car will be thirty-six feet in length, and hold forty-eight people, sitting four abreast, upon thirty three inch seats, bisected down the centre by a sixteen-inch aisle. The breadth of the car will be seven feet six inches. The road itself will be narrow gauge, three feet wide, and, if carried on as far as Helena, it will be 350 miles in length. The earnest prosecution of this road has already discouraged the partially surveyed Gentile railway from Evanston northward into Idaho, and its completion will probably dispose of the Gentile town of Corrinne, Utah, which at present owes almost its whole importance to the stage lines which leave it for the mining camps and towns of Idaho and Montana. The Utah Northern Railroad, as it is called, leaves Ogden, passes by two stations to Brigham's City, connects the Mormon settlements of Upper Utah, and at Cottonwood bends around to take the Red River, and crosses the Idaho boundary between Richmond and Franklin. It is said to pass through a canon fully as beautiful as Echo and Weber, and at Soda Springs it attains what will become the chief watering-place of the Central Continent. Here there are about fifty springs strongly impregnated with carbonic acid, bubbling up from the surface of Bear River, as well as from tumuli and cones of carbonate of soda extending over the plain. Some of these cones, created by centuries of deposit from the mineral waters, have attained the height of sixty feet. A leaf tumbling into the stream which receives the spring, becomes coated or crystallized instantly; and the soda has, in some places, for the distance of miles, covered the creek with a sort of natural bridge, so that it alternately appears and disappears. A commodious hotel will go up at this resort in the course of the winter. The Pennsylvania Railroad coalition takes the bonds of the road, and furnishes a part of the iron and a part of the rolling stock.

BRIGHAM'S SCION.

John W. Young is perhaps the most capable of Brigham's sons, several of whom are quite clever. He is of a stable religious disposition, and has spent considerable time in Europe as a missionary in Sweden, Norway, Denmark and Finland. I asked him how the Mormon Church undertook to make converts in Scandinavia without a linguist. He replied that one Erastus Snow, an American by birth, and one of the earliest Mormons, had projected the conversion of Scandinavia, and had gone to Denmark and learned the language there, so that he could preach a little and disseminate Mormon publications. This Mr. Snow has since accomplished the successful colonization of Southwestern Utah, in the angle between Arizona and Nevada, establishing the town of St. George on redeemed acres formerly covered with Glauber salts; and the country around now produces cotton, grapes and the products of the tropics. Mormons send out with their Scandinavian, German and other missionaries, native American Mormons, born in Utah, who acquire the language of the nations to be converted, and are thus serviceable to communicate with them in Utah. How miraculous is superstition organized by Yankee hands!

I asked John W. Young if Utah was not a tame country to him, after rambling over the best sceneries of Europe,—the Alps, the giant mountains, &c.

"No," he replied. "Indeed, I think our Wahsatch range, a few miles below Salt Lake City, is as strong as any part of the Alps. There is nothing in Europe to me like the broad plains, seamed with canons, and edged afar off with brown mountains. The mingling of strong tints and colors, the atmospheric effects, the perfectly natural and free look of everything, always affected me more than any part of the world."

This young man has crossed the plains fourteen times in teams, being sometimes four months on the way. GATH.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Vermont has over twenty houses which are seventy-five years old, and one church built in 1767.

—In one county in California there is an apiary of two thousand bee hives. The Californians have been very successful in importing Italian bees, which have thus far proved to be the best honey-makers.

—A lady boarding-house keeper, who was afflicted with boarders with very extensive appetites, seasoned their hash with snuff, because she had heard the article recommended as a certain "cure for consumption."

—The young ladies of Waterville, Me., having recently organized an anti-tobacco society, the young men of that town have organized an anti-corset society.

—A wonderfully rich "streak" has been struck at the Gwin mine, Lower Rich Gulch, Calveras County, Cal., a piece of rock weighing two ounces and a half yielding the assayer one hundred and sixty-six grains of gold. At this rate a ton would yield $53,140. The rock so closely resembles the slate of which the walls of the lead are composed that it has heretofore been taken out and thrown away with other *debris* from the mine.

—Norfolk, Conn., had an unquiet Sunday, last week. While the bells were ringing for church, a construction train on the Connecticut Western came thundering along, much to the grief of church-goers; and scarcely had divine service commenced, when pastor and congregation were astounded by a man rising and requesting permission to speak for a moment, when, without waiting, he launched out into an harangue, advertising a show to be given by himself on Monday evening—"tickets fifty cents, children half price, and the money refunded if any one is dissatisfied."

—The New York correspondent of the Boston *Journal* says: "For over fourteen years Fulton Street Meeting has been run according to set rules. Like those of the Medes and Persians they were supposed to be unalterable. A Western gentleman, who presided last week, gave the meeting a genuine surprise. He ran it after the manner of Shokarges, as he called it. He brought his friends with him and distributed them in different parts of the room, and brought his chorister with him, who took the singing into his own hands. The leader preached a sermon of considerable length, and then called upon his friends by name to speak or pray. The chorister sang several solos, standing up for the performance, and the other tunes were mainly those unknown to the Fulton Street Assembly. Though there were several clergymen present, the Leader dismissed the congregation with a Western benediction: 'You are dismissed.' The whole service created a profound impression, not to say indignation."

—Laborers are scarce at St. Johns, N. F., and women are employed on the wharves to load and unload vessels.

—Before hanging a man in Louisiana they let reporters for the newspapers "interview" him for three weeks. The poor fellow is then not only willing, but anxious, to be hung.

—An Ohio man has offered the government $50,000 for the privilege of advertising on the backs of the postage stamps, one year.

—The Oneida Community is issuing tracts to prove that it is much more moral and estimable than the Mormons.

—The refinement of Parisian legislation has instituted a new system in the punishment of street vagabonds and midnight brawlers, by the establishment of first, second, and third-class cells. The well-dressed rascal takes the first, and his rank and clothes are respected. The ordinary catch of policemen in the course of the night—petty larceny and assault cases—will find a lodging in class number two; and number three will be reserved only for the dangerous classes—murderers, burglars, and escaped convicts.

—Dr. Lankester, of London, in his report to the Vestry of St. James' Westminster, says: "The small-pox is now slowly departing from the metropolis, after slaying 5,000 persons, and maiming, disfiguring and pauperizing about 100,000 more. It must have cost the metropolis at least £100,000, a tenth part of which sum judiciously expended, would have cut short this epidemic at its very commencement."

—A correspondent of the Utica (N. Y.) *Herald*, who is interested in dairy matters, writes from London as follows: "American cheese, this fall, I am happy to say, is excellent. There is only a small quantity of Cheddar that can beat it. On this trip I have been to Cheltenham, Gloucester, Hereford and Swindon. I saw a very large amount of American cheese. In fact it is to be seen in abundance all through England. In London and its suburbs every grocer and butter dealer is full of our cheese. The price is so low, and it is so much better in quality this year than it ever has been, that they have all dealt freely in it, and laid in all the stock they could raise. One cheese-monger here in London, at the first news of the Chicago fire, asked me if I thought it would raise the price of cheese much? If I thought it would, he should buy all he could, even though the price had advanced a little. He was making a capital thing out of what little he had, which was 4d. per pound net profit. He said, 'I tell you it is a capital cheese; and if the Americans go on like this they will have the whole cheese market. But still, I like our English cheese, you know.'"

COUNTY LEGISLATION.

The Last Session of the Board of Supervisors.

Payment of Poormasters—Remuneration of the Committees—Treasurer's Last Report.

Characteristic Resolutions and Self-Laudations.

MORNING SESSION.

The Board of Supervisors came to order yesterday morning at 10 o'clock, pursuant to adjournment, Supervisor Waite in the chair.

ADJOURNMENT.

Supervisor King moved that the adjournment of the board be *sine die*, which motion was unanimously agreed to.

POOR HOUSE BILLS.

The Committee on Poor House and Paupers recommended the payment of the following bills: Insane Asylum, $1,681.49; County Agent's office, $1,510.05; outdoor relief, $1,838.53.

CLARK STREET PAVEMENT.

Supervisor Pierce reported progress from the Committee on Wooden Pavement, that the work of laying the pavement on Clark street had been ordered to be discontinued.

ROADS AND BRIDGES.

Supervisor Mahlman offered the following:

WHEREAS, There were destroyed by the fire the reports of the Committee on Roads and Bridges, recommending certain appropriation, toward the construction of roads and bridges in several towns of this county, and adopted by the board; and,

WHEREAS, At the time of said fire, some of said towns, not having completed the work so as to entitle them to an order from the County Clerk on the Treasurer for said appropriation; and,

WHEREAS, It appears that the Clerk would not be justified in making the orders for the several sums, because he has not reports nor files to refer to, as they were all destroyed by fire; therefore,

Resolved, That upon the certificate of the Committee on Roads and Bridges that the work is completed to their satisfaction, the Clerk be instructed to draw an order on the Treasurer for the several sums as appropriated by this Board, as follows:

New Trier—$500 appropriated toward the construction of a road across the Skoker, near the village of Winetka, in said town. Report adopted at March session.

Niles—$800 appropriated toward the erection of two bridges across the North Branch at $400 each. Report adopted at March session.

Lake View—$75 appropriated toward the erection of a bridge across the North Branch. Adopted at the March session.

Hyde Park—$1,000, appropriated toward the erection of a bridge across the Calumet River in place of the so-called Dolton's bridge in said town. Adopted at the town session.

New Trier—$500, appropriated toward the construction of a wooden bridge across the Skoker, near the village of Glencoe, in said town. Adopted at June session.

Palos—$400, appropriated toward the erection of three bridges in said town. Adopted at June session.

The resolutions were adopted.

GROSS' STATUTES.

Supervisor Humphrey moved that the Justices of the Peace and Police Magistrates be furnished copies of Gross' statutes on their order. Adopted.

FINANCE REPORT.

The Committee on Finance reported as follows:

GENTLEMEN: Your Committee on Finance having considered the recommitment of their report on the 14th of November, return the same with the following additions:

Statement of current account, Nov. 14—unpaid orders	$15,474.08
Unpaid bills audited to date, and estimates to December 1, 1871	95,642.17
Total	$111,116.25
Deduct cash in Treasury this November 14, 1871	$20,000.00
Current debt	$91,116.25

It will be seen by the foregoing statement that your committee have included the last quarter of the fiscal year ending November 30, 1871. The expenses of this quarter have been much increased by the fire. In the estimates of your committee last June, they anticipated a balance in the County Treasury on the 1st of December of $70,900; but the unlooked-for expenditures of the current quarter have absorbed the anticipated balance and produced a debt on current account of $91,116.25, as above stated. It may be well to state the fact that, under the rule of previous years, the last quarter of the fiscal year would not have been audited by the present board, but left for the incoming Board of County Commissioners. A compliance with former custom would have shown an apparent difference in current account of more than $100,000; and, instead of an empty treasury on the 1st day of December, 1871, there would have been several thousand dollars to pass over to Mr. Rexford's successor. This board having audited the bills of the current quarter to the present time, your committee deemed it a duty which they owed to the board and the public to anticipate the probable expenditures of the balance of the fiscal year, and thereby show, as nearly as possible, the state of the county finances on the 1st of December, 1871. As before stated, the indebtedness on current account is $91,116, but to include all bills and claims, your committee are disposed to add to that sum and decide upon $100,000 as the utmost limit of current indebtedness.

The report was adopted.

SUPERVISORS' BILLS.

The Committee on Miscellaneous Claims reported as follows:

GENTLEMEN: Your Committee on Miscellaneous Claims, to whom was referred the several bills for committee time and for Overseers of the Poor, having had the same under advisement, beg leave to report and recommend the payment of the following bills:

SUPERVISOR.	Miles.	Days.	Amount.	Remarks.
Albert		3	$6.00	
Almendinger		2	4.00	
Bluthardt		8	16.00	Building & special com'tees
Boesenberg	80	2	12.00	
Bohlander	60	24	23.00	Poormaster and mis. claims.
Bowen				
Busse				
Caskey				
Clark, Robert		8	16.00	Poor House and education.
Clark, R. R.				
Clarke, D. W.		13	26.00	Poor house and paupers and miscellaneous claims.
Coleman				
Conley	310	5	45.00	Poor House.
Danolds				
Dixon		8	16.00	Special on building.
Dupont				
Emmons		7	14.00	Hospital.
Freise	120	4	20.00	Hospital.
Gade		2	4.00	
Gage		50	50.00	As Poormaster.
Gray		1	2.00	Poor House and paupers.
Griffin		4	8.00	Hospital.
Guenther	138	4	17.80	Hospital.
Harms	80	5	18.00	Finance and miscel. claims.
Harth		5	10.00	Jail Committee.
Haskamp				
Heper		5	10.00	Hospital (rem'nd'r illegible)
Holland		8	16.00	Poor House.
Humphrey	210	6	33.00	Poor House and paupers,
Keogh		98½	98.50	Poormaster.
King		3	6.00	Judiciary Committee.
Kott	240	4	32.00	Poor House & Poormaster.
Lynch				
Mahlman				
Mahr				
McCaffrey				
O'Connell				
Ohlendorf				
Pahlman	370	5	37.00	Public buildings.
Pierce		5	10.00	Finance Committee.
Russell		25	25.00	Poor Master.
Schultz		8	16.00	Hospital and special.
Schween	100	3	16.00	Miscellaneous.
Stacy		2	4.00	
Stephens		11	22.00	Jail Committee.
Tesch	280	24	52.00	Jail and Poormaster.
Ward				
Waterman		2	4.00	Finance.
Wendt		7	14.00	Building Committee.
Worthington		5	10.00	Finance and building.
Wrenn				
Wright				
Waite		75	75.00	Poormaster.

There was a long discussion upon the report. The members divided. The Chair thought his bill of $75.00 was not extortionate. He had no conscientious scruples.

Supervisor Waterman thought the report, if adopted, would be a disgrace to the board, just as it was going out. The bills for Poormasters were heavy and unprecedented.

Supervisor Pierce, though burned out, was willing to present his services to the poor and to the county in this emergency.

Supervisor Gray thought it a "mean little county grab."

Supervisor Gage wanted to be paid.

Supervisor Humphrey quoted the law, to show that he ought to be paid.

Supervisor Kehoe said if the county did not pay his bill, the town had audited it and would pay—a statement that brought Supervisor King to his feet.

Supervisor Bluthardt moved to strike out the Poormasters' pay.

The previous question was called, and the yeas and nays called for.

Supervisor King would not vote for ten minutes, unless allowed to explain his vote.

The amendment of Supervisor Bluthardt was adopted—yeas, 23; nays, 16; as follows:

Yeas—Bluthardt, Robert Clark, D. W. Clark, Coleman, Conley, Dixon, Emmons, Freise, Gade, Gray, Griffin, Heper, Humphrey, Keogh, McCaffrey, Pahlman, Pierce, Sanders, Schultz, Schween, Tesch, Waterman, Wendt—23.

Noes—Bohlander, Gage, Harms, King, Kott, Lynch, Mahlman, Ohlendorf, Russell, Stephens—16.

Absent or not voting—Albert, Almendinger, Boesenberg, Bowen, Busse, Caskey, R. R. Clark, Danolds, Dupont, Guenther, Harth, Haskamp, Holland, Mahr, O'Connell, Schwab, Stacy, Ward, Worthington, Wrenn, Wright, and the Chairman—22.

The Committee on Miscellaneous Claims reported the *per diem* allowance of the members, which report was adopted.

The board then took a recess till 2 o'clock.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The board came to order at 2 o'clock, pursuant to adjournment, Mr. Waite in the chair.

The Clerk wanted the members whose Poormasters' allowance had been cut off by a vote of the board, to report how much difference this proceeding made in the sum asked for.

HANDCUFFS FOR THE JAILER.

Supervisor Tesch reported a bill of $36, presented by Jailer Folz, for two dozen handcuffs, which was allowed.

SUPPLEMENTARY FINANCE REPORT.

The Committee on Finance presented the following supplementary report:

The debt on current account Dec. 1, 1870, was about	$165,000
Coupon 10 per cent order debt	600,000
Bonded debt	2,905,000
Grand total county debt Dec. 1, 1870	3,670,000
The debt on current account Dec. 1, 1871	100,000
Seven per cent order debt	400,000
Bonded debt	2,900,000
Grand total county debt Dec. 1, 1871	3,400,000
Showing a reduction of the county debt for the fiscal year, ending Dec. 1, 1871, of	270,000

Your committee would further report that there is in the hands of the County Treasurer the sum of $14,000 to meet the January interest on the 7 per cent coupon order debt.

The report was adopted.

A vote of thanks was, on motion of Supervisor King, then passed to the Chairman, the County Clerk, and the reporters.

THE DEATH SONG.

Supervisor Robert Clark offered the following:

WHEREAS, By constitutional enactment the Board of Supervisors of Cook County is under special engagement to die now, and

WHEREAS, It is proper for said board to follow the example of the illustrious Roman, when he folded his mantle around his dying head to shut out from his expiring gaze the forms of personal friends, who, thirsted for his blood; therefore be it

Resolved, That we will do likewise; turn our face to the wall and leave our rights, titles, emoluments, duties, and habits to be inherited by, and used at the discretion of, our successors in office, with the hope that they will not dishonor their heritage. And thus, singing like the traditional dying swan our own requiem, we bid each other a last and fond farewell.

THE LAST OF THE SUPERVISORS.

The resolution was received with loud applause, and passed by a unanimous vote.

The Supervisors then embraced each other tenderly, and accepted the invitation of Mr. Gindele to drink their funeral glasses on Randolph street.

Unjust Advance in Freight Charges.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: As in the case of lumber, brick, and other building materials, where the demand is actually in excess of the available supply, a reasonable and moderate advance in price cannot, really, be regarded as unjust, or unfriendly to the resuscitation of Chicago. But every attempt by individual or corporate monopolists to take undue advantage of our dire necessities in exacting unwarranted advances in prices, should be promptly exposed and frowned down; and the perpetrators "spotted" for future consideration. We deeply regard the necessity for mentioning what seems to be a just complaint against the Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Company, for making an advance of 25 per cent in their rates for lime from Pewaukee. The tariff over their road, a distance of nineteen miles, is now just half the amount charged by the Chicago & Northwestern Company for a distance of eighty-five miles over their road, the latter company furnishing the cars at that. The close of navigation must have materially diminished the freighting business over that road, and we can see no good reason for the advance. The large quantity and superior quality of the lime manufactured at that place render Pewaukee one of our chief sources of supply, and an attempt to place a prohibitory tariff on that traffic is greatly to be deplored.

THE LAW COURTS.

Arraignment of Prisoners for Trial in the Criminal Court.

Ten Years for a Confidence Man—A Judgment Reversed.

CRIMINAL COURT.

PRISONERS TRIED.

The policeman Charles E. Chapin, charged with malicious shooting at a water carrier, who did not move from a city railroad track quick enough to suit him, wished to give bail for his personal presence. The policeman shot the driver in the leg. The driver stopped his wagon, went back, hammered the policeman, and took his revolver from him. Two successive grand juries have recommended the suspension of the man Chapin until after his trial, basing action upon the weight of the direct testimony against him.

—The confidence man, William Corbett, whose case was stated yesterday as on trial before this court, was found guilty, and by the jury requested to be sent to the Penitentiary for ten years. The testimony tended to prove that Corbett took in a Canadian by the name of Rockey, who was on his way to Kansas to invest two hundred dollars in land for the benefit of his children.

—The Supreme Court having reversed the judgment of this court in the matter of the indictment for larceny against William Zschocke, who was one of the Constables of Chicago or of Cook County at the time of his indictment, and who had, before that conviction, pleaded guilty of forgery, and had sentence suspended by reason of ill-health, the indictment for larceny was *nol. pros'd.*

—George and Anna A. Adams, jointly indicted for the larceny of about $200 worth of clothes from Thomas Lynch, were, upon their own request, produced in court to plead. The man pleaded guilty, and then the woman interposed the woman's rights plea, that she was duly married in a Methodist church by a minister of the Gospel, at Prairie du Chien, Wis. Under the common law the husband will resolve himself into tribulation to answer for his and his spouse's sin. She was released because he and she swore to the wedding, which, according to the affidavit which they jointly made, they were married about two years ago.

—Toby Allen was charged with and tried upon a charge of stealing a trunk and six pairs of boots, the property of one Isaac Abrahams. The jury recommended his lodgment at Joliet during five years.

—Thomas Gaynor, for larceny, in breaking open the safe of S. S. Whitney & Co., whence he took the valuables, just after the fire, was found guilty and assigned a residence in the Penitentiary for seven years.

—John Burns was found guilty of the larceny of a $7 coat, the property of a laborer (John Michaels) in a lumber yard. He was remanded until judgment day.

—Joseph Bush and Thomas Quirk were produced for trial upon two indictments for larceny. They had a companion in the act, but he is on bail, wherefore he was not tried. They pleaded guilty of stealing a twenty dollar coat, and a horse and wagon, claiming to be under age to be sent to the Penitentiary. As to their guilt, the plea was received; as to their age they have leave to bring in proof. Quirk is the brother of one who is or lately was in the penitentiary for robbery. Bush claimed that his parents, who alone can testify as to his age are upon their certain death beds.

SUPERIOR COURT.

ASSUMPSIT.

An action of assumpsit was instituted by Edwin F. Pulsifer against Josiah L. Lombard, by which demand is made for $11,000.

ATTACHMENT.

An action of assumpsit was commenced by Joel Ellis against Miles Munson and Richard Rhodes, to aid which a writ of attachment issued upon the ordinary allegation that defendants are about to make such disposition of their property as will hinder and delay creditors. Plaintiff claims an indebtedness of $2,218.

CIRCUIT COURT.

JUDGMENT.

Judgment was rendered in favor of Edward Ledom against B. F. Ray, W. J. Faulkner, George H. Ward, and James Ledom, for $1,356.23.

MECHANICS' LIEN.

Petition was yesterday filed by John Sharp to declare and enforce a mechanics' lien in favor of petitioner, against Frederick C. Reynolds, on Lot 10, Block 27, Assessors' Division of the northwest quarter of Section 22, 39, 14.

REAL ESTATE.

Instruments Filed for Record on Friday, Nov. 24.

CITY PROPERTY.

Lot 27, in Block 13 of David S. Lee's Addition, dated Nov. 14; consideration, $650.

Lot 16, in Hull's Subdivision of Lots 74 and 75, in Butterfield's Addition, dated Nov. 22; consideration, $400.

Indiana av, between Omar and Thirty-ninth sts, e f, 125x125 ft; also 20 acres in n w cor of Section 36, 38, 14, dated Nov. 22; consideration, $30,500.

Undivided 1-2 of 17 acres, also undivided 4 15-100 acres in w 1-2 of n e 1-4 Section 5, 39, 14, dated Nov. 19; consideration, $25,000.

5 1-2 acres in w 1-2 n e 1-4 Section 5, 39, 14, dated March 7; consideration, $18,000.

Calumet av, between Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth sts, w f, 25x157 ft, dated Nov. 24; consideration, $11,500.

Lot 53, in Block 7, in "Hamburg," dated Nov. 24; consideration, $450.

Dashiell st, between Thirty-third and Thirty-fifth sts, w f, 55x127 2-3 ft, dated Aug. 31; consideration, $1,300.

Walier st, between Maxwell and Mitchell sts, w f, 25x10 ft, dated Sept 22; consideration, $—.

Colfax st, s e cor of Chittenden av, w f, 25x130 ft, dated Sept. 11; consideration, $9,125.

Madison st, 50 ft w of Morgan st, s f, 25x125, dated Nov. 15; consideration, $10,000.

Fourth av, 325 ft s of Taylor st, w f, 25x100 ft, with buildings, dated April 28; consideration, $3,750.

Lot 28 of Sub Block 8, of Seavers's w 1-2 Block 8, Section 33, 39, 14, with buildings, dated Sept. 26; consideration, $2,500.

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS.

Lots 3 and 4 in Block 1 of Pryor & Hopkins Subdivision of w 1-2 of n w 1-4 Sec. 3, 38, 4, dated Sept. 12; consideration $10,000.

Lots 1, 2, 23 and 24 in Block 1 of Pryor & Hopkins' Subdivision of w 1-2 n w 1-4 Sec. 3, 38, 14, dated Jan. 16; consideration $16,500.

South Park av, 150 x 135 ft (being in s e 1-4 Sec. 10, 38, 14, dated Nov. 22; consideration $40,000.

Destructive Fire at Kit Carson, Col.

Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

KIT CARSON, Col., Nov. 17.

A fire broke out here about 8 o'clock this morning, in a barber shop adjoining one of the principal hotels, the Perry House, which was situated in a solid block of frame buildings. A strong wind was blowing from the north. This increased with the fire, until it became a terrific gale, and in less than an hour the entire block, consisting of several dry goods and general stores, the Perry House, Post Office, two billiard halls, a number of saloons and private dwellings, was entirely consumed. Goods of every description, furniture, and everything movable, were thrown into the streets in the greatest haste and confusion, and were either burned or blown away. Almost nothing was saved from the burned buildings. All the Post Office records and several hundred dollars' worth of stamps were burned. By almost superhuman efforts, the railroad buildings and commission houses were saved—they being perfectly deluged for half an hour with sparks, coals, and firebrands. The passenger and freight houses of the Kansas Pacific Railroad caught fire at least twenty times, and were only saved by the most persistent and exhausting labors of Mr. S. R. Ainslie, agent of the road, and a number of assistants, equipped with Babcock's Fire Extinguishers, buckets, etc. Without these extinguishers the railroad buildings and the wholesale stores and commission houses, containing over a million dollars' worth of goods, would certainly have burned, and, with these, almost the whole of the rest of the town.

The loss is estimated at $100,000, with no insurance; the peculiarly exposed condition of that portion of the town, with the absence of facilities for extinguishing fire, having caused insurance companies to refuse to insure. The American Hotel—one of the principal hotels in town—was saved by the greatest exertion. During the fire, Mr. Conners, the proprietor, offered to sell out for $25.00. Immediately after the fire, he would not have taken $30,000 for his establishment. Large quantities of furniture, and other goods, were thrown throughout the southern part of the town, which were taken into the streets from buildings that it was believed would burn, but which did not. Fire, smoke and dust blinded everyone, and the wind blew with such terrific fury as to make it almost impossible to withstand it.

Many persons lost every dollar's worth of their possessions, with their only resources for a living, and much suffering will be the result. Not more than half the people in town were out of bed when the fire commenced, and so rapid was the progress that many barely escaped, scantily clothed, from the burning buildings, with their lives.

GEO. E. HIDDEN.

—In Russia the "rights of women," so far as the profession of medicine is concerned, are fully recognized. The medical faculty of Moscow have decided that it would be of especial utility to women to be allowed the privilege of acquiring a thorough medical knowledge at the higher medical schools, and of afterward practising, without let or hindrance, and that the female sex ought to be authorized to take part together with the male students, in the classes and lectures of the medical faculties, and in the Medico-Chirurgical Academy. It is considered advisable, however, that before entering upon their university career, the knowledge to be acquired should be identical with that possessed by male students. Steps have already been taken to carry out the plan.

ALEXIS.

Formal Reception in New York—An Imposing Pageant.

From the New York Times, Nov. 22.

...ll the motley gatherings which old ...York has known, none, perhaps, ever ...sed that which yesterday hurrahed ...was black in the face, in the vicinity ...r No. 1.

...after 12 o'clock the police began to ...the streets and arrange the mob in ...on on the sidewalks, and at 1 o'clock ...arious brigades of the National Guard ...to take up their positions along ...lway and around Pier 1. After receiv...ports from his Aides-de-Camp that his ...were all properly posted, the General, ...panied by a brilliant staff, rode down ...Perth Amboy Dock, and, dismounting, ...eded to the landing place to await the ...of the Grand Duke.

...1:2 o'clock the Grand Duke landed and ...illiam H. Aspinwall escorted him to ...rriage, to which were harnessed four ...ificent coal-black horses. The Russian ...tor took the seat on his left hand and ...ral Dix joined Mr. Aspinwall on the ...eat. The Grand Duke's staff, the Ex...ve Reception Committee, and the offi...of the American and Russian fleets were ...ed to their carriages by Mr. Sylvanus ...ey, and were placed in the procession in ...following order: The second carriage ...ining Admiral Possiet, Vice Admiral ...n, General Gorloff, and General Irwin ...well; the third carriage containing ...Counsellor of State Vesselag, Governor ...n, and Count Olsonfieff; the fourth ...ge containing Count Chanvalow, ...W. E. Stoughton, Professor Metchin, ...Admiral Godon; the fifth car...containing M. Danzas, Major ...E. Montgomery, R. W. Howes, and an ...of the Prince's suite; the sixth car...containing Mr. A. Bierstadt, M. Sher...r. S. J. Macy, and a Russian officer; ...venth carriage containing Mr. Henry ...s, Mr. J. Taylor Johnson, and two Rus...officers; the eight carriage containing ...L. Stuart, Mr. Henry Bergh and two ...an officers; the ninth carriage contain...Russian Consul-General Bodisco, Gen. ...wall, Gen. C. C. Dodge and Russian ...; the tenth carriage containing Rus...Vice-Consul Schultz, Mr. Howard Pot...r. W. T. Blodgett and Russian officer; ...eventh carriage containing Mr. W. ...n, Mr. S. L. M. Barlow and two of the ...Duke's suite, and the twelfth and ...enth carriages containing Russian and ...ican officers in uniform.

...r the Reception Committee had com...their arrangements, the word was ...for the procession to start. Superin...nt Kelso with a battalion of police, ...ins Cameron, Byrne, Kennedy, and ...r, leading the way. General Shaler, ...led by his staff, led the column of mili...the Seventh Regiment acting as the ...rd escort of honor, the Twenty-second ...left and the Eleventh as the right es...on either side of the Grand Duke's car...As the procession passed up Broad...the bands of the various regiments ...d along the route, played the Russian ...nal anthem and other Russian music, ...giments closing in and joining in the ...e as it passed them. At Trinity Church ...himes burst forth in a hearty peal of ...me, and further on a striking group of ...ry, over the entrance of the American ...ance Company, was uncovered for the ...me.

...n Bowling-green to Canal street the ...on the streets were disgraceful. No ...r had the tail of the procession passed ...ughs assembled near the Battery than ...made a shoulder-to-shoulder rush up ...way, knocking down women and chil...ruthlessly trampling on them, and ...ening thousands of country sight-seers ...their wits with their drunken shouts ...yells. But the Grand Duke heeded them ...He bowed incessantly but with dignity ...crowd in the streets and at the win...and seemed highly pleased at the dem...ation in his honor. Above Canal street ...assemblage, though more dense, was ...more orderly. As the St. Nicholas Ho...ery balcony and window was crowded ...elegantly-dressed ladies, and many a ...bouquet was thrown into the ...s the Grand Duke's carriage passed. ...At Niblo's Garden the first at...an decoration was made, the entrance ...entirely draped with flags of various ...ns. At the Olympic Theatre the bal...was also draped, and festoons of flags ...from the beak of an imperial eagle. As ...mperial carriage passed the entrance, a ...girl, clad in the Russian peasant's hol...costume, stepped forward and presented ...Duke with a large basket of magnificent ...s. From this point to Union Square ...reetings were more hearty and less ...s. Cheer after cheer from every house ...the air, ladies waved their pocket ...kerchiefs and parasols, and indulged in ...possible manifestation of delight. On ...ing Fourteenth street, the Seventh ...ment debouched, and the carriages ...d on to the Clarendon Hotel, the troops ...ining in position for a while, so as to ...the Grand Duke time to prepare for the ...w.

...early as 12 o'clock, Union square and ...th avenue were thronged with people, ...ying about looking for favorable stand...s to view the "coming man" and the ...ing pageant. The windows and stoops, ...buildings and hotels, were eagerly sought ...the anxious multitude, and even the ...-tops bore their weight. Inspector Wal...was placed in charge of the square and ...Clarendon Hotel, with 250 men, and Cap...Thorne was in command with the same ...Both of these officers had the most ...us duties of the day in preserving a ...space around these centres of attrac...and both creditably discharged their ...

...1:40 the battalion of police, commanded ...nspector Jameson, which led the proces...arrived at the grand stand. The bat...was composed of twelve companies of ...men each.

...ey were drawn up in line on the west ...of Fourth avenue, the right resting on ...teenth street, and the line extending to ...lower end of the Park. The street ...one dense swaying mass of humanity, ...women with children in their arms, ...boys and girls, pushing and suffocating, ...ing themselves to get out of the crowd ...raw a breath of fresh air. Platoons of ...e charged upon them, but there was no ...t for them. At last the police in line ...compelled to give way, and the scream...struggling crowd were pushed back on ...e sidewalk and down the side streets. ...tic women rushed up and down, look...and crying for lost children; men ...ed and fought their way ...and there, now against ...living wall of fellow-beings ...now against the serried line of the po...Bewildered individuals ran wildly ...and were driven hither and thither by ...anting police, and the scene in all might ...be compared to some of those which ...made Dante immortal. At last the ...oughfare was cleared, the crowd was ...d back, and all awaited the grand ar...

...In a few moments enthusiastic cheer...own Broadway was heard and taken up ...the line, and at 3 o'clock the Grand ...Alexis was descried in a magnificent ...uche drawn by four horses, followed by ...al other carriages containing distin...ed guests, the Broadway squad, com...ed by Sergeant Tuck, acting as the es...ing guard.

...The carriage containing the Prince ...ed the grand stand where the Executive ...mittee and a bevy of "ladyes faire" ...in waiting, the Duke gracefully raised ...at in acknowledgment of the salutations ...fluttering handkerchiefs with which he ...hailed. In another moment he reached ...hotel and alighted, bowing with un...red head to the cheering crowd. Passing ...kly into that portion of the hotel as...ed for his accommodation, followed ...ly by the Russian Minister and his ...he remained for a few moments in his ...or, and then appeared upon the balcony. ...e was recognized, cheer after cheer went ...from the multitude that gazed up to ...ringing cheers that told him of a wel...that lay deeper than the show of uni...could express. Alexis raised his hat ...bowed. He was attired in full uni...blue sack coat, gold epaulets, ...ded with diamonds; a gilt belt and ...retasche and sword. He wore a black ...cocked hat, slashed with gold on the ...t side. Around him stood the Russian ...ister, Admiral Possiet, Count Olsanfeiff, ...in the full uniform of their rank, Count ...abalorf, in the resplendent uniform of ...officer of Hussars; Captain Chabroff, ...tain Schantz, of the frigate Abreck; ...utenant Charles Tudeer, Aid-de-Camp to ...Prince; Admiral Rowan, of the United ...tes Navy; General McDowell, William ...Aspinwall, General Lloyd Aspinwall, ...Mistshin, Alexis' Professor of Lan...ges and General Dix.

...hile the Duke stood pleasantly bowing ...he crowd, the head of the procession ap...red, and all eyes were turned upon the ...roaching soldiery.

...he mounted police, headed by the Fort ...milton band, held the right of the line. ...neral Shaler and staff followed, and dis...unting ascended to the balcony. The ...elfth Regiment, Colonel Ward, 18 files ...nt, passed, succeeded by the Twenty-sec...d, Colonel Porter, 18 files front, marching ...ndidly. Then came the Forty-seventh ...iment, of Brooklyn, Colonel Austin, 16 ...s front, a magnificent body of men, of ...om it was said that their marching was ...alled only by that of the Seventh. The ...owing regiments came, in the order in ...ich they are named: Twenty-third Brook...Colonel Mason, 12 files front; Sixty-...th, New York, Colonel Cavanagh, 14 files ...nt; Seventy-first, Colonel Rockafellar, 14 ...s front, looking splendidly; Seventy-...th, Colonel Shaw, 14 files front; Fifth ...iment, 16 files front; Sixth, Colonel Ster...12 files; Eleventh, Colonel Dilmar, 10 ...s; Eighty-fourth, Colonel Conkling, 11 ...s, marching in excellent order; Ninety-...h, Colonel Verebist, 12 files; the New Jer...Veteran Regiment, 8 files.

...The New Jersey Brigade, Second Regiment, ...rteen files front; First Regiment, fourteen ...s; Forty-seventh Regiment, twelve files. ...Jersey brigade is entitled to special mention ...perfection in movement, and the fine ap...arance of the men. The Third Brigade of ...e New York First Division was headed by ...e Seventh Regiment, Colonel Clark, twen...six files front, knapsacks, with overcoats ...iled. As they appeared they were hailed ...on the sidewalks, roofs of the houses, and ...ndows, but not a man turned his eyes to ...e right or the left; their marching was ...rfection; not an unbroken line, though ...e companies extended from curb to curb. ...lexis looked upon them with undisguised

...able supply, a reasonable ...e in price cannot, really, be ...unfriendly to the restora... ...that every attempt by ind... ...monopolists to take undue ...necessities in exacting un... ...prices, should be promptly ...d down; and the perpetra... ...future consideration. ...cessity for the above re... ...to mentioning what ...plaint against the Milwaukee ...pany, for making an ad... ...in their rates for like ...ces over their road, a distance ...how just half the amount ...d on North-western Company ...y-five miles over their road ...rnishing the cars at that ...on must have materially di... ...r business over that road, ...d possess, for the advance ...and superior quality of an ...that place under Pewau... ...corporation of Sarpy and ...as deplored.

...W COURTS.

...of Prisoners for ...the Criminal ...Court.

...a Confidence Man—A ...nt Reversed.

...NAL COURT.

...CASE TRIED.

...harles H. Chapin, charged ...ng at a watch carrier, who ...a city railroad track, quick ...wished to give bail for his ...The policeman shot the ...the driver stopped his wagon, ...ed the policeman, and took ...him. Two successive grand ...ended the impossion of the ...ter his trial, taking action ...the direct testimony against

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...after 12 o'clock the police began to ...the streets and arrange the mob in ...on the sidewalks, and at 1 o'clock ...ous brigades of the National Guard ...to take up their positions along ...way and around Pier 1. After receiv... ...orts from his Aides-de-Camp that ...ere all properly posted, the General, ...anied by a brilliant staff, rode down ...Perth Amboy Dock, and, dismounting, ...ded to the landing place to await the ...of the Grand Duke.

...3 o'clock the Grand Duke landed and ...ed Admiral Possnet, Vice Admiral ...General Gerloff, and General Lewis ...well; the third carriage containing ...Counsellor of State Vessieg, Governor ...o, and Count Olsuffieff; the fourth ...containing Grand Chamberlain ...W. E. Stoughton, Professor Metchin, ...Admiral Godon; the fifth car... ...containing Duc de Danzas, Major ...E. Montgomery, R. W. Stevens, and ...of the Prince's suite; the sixth car... ...containing Mr. A. Bierstadt, M. Sher... ...Mr. S. J. Magee, and a Russian officer; ...enth carriage containing Mr. Henry ...Mr. J. Taylor Johnson, and two Rus... ...officers; the eight carriage containing ...Mr. L. Stuart, Mr. Phillip Bergh and two ...an officers; the ninth carriage contain... ...Russian Consul-General Bodisco, Gen. ...Lyon, Gen. C. A. Dodge and Russian ...ter; the tenth carriage containing Rus... ...Vice-Consul Schnitz, Mr. Howard Pot... ...W. T. Blodgett and Russian officer; ...eventh carriage containing Mr. W. B. ...an, Mr. S. L. M. Barlow and two of the ...Duke's suite, and the twelfth and ...enth carriages containing Russian and ...rican officers in uniform.

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THANKSGIVING SERVICE—THE GRAND DUKE SHORTLY.

ALEXIS AT THE RUSSIAN CHAPEL.

Shortly before 5 p. m. the Grand Duke Alexis, accompanied by Admiral Possnet, the Russian Minister, M. Catacazy, and his Russian retinue, took close carriages and proceeded to the Russian Chapel, at No. 951 Second avenue, near Fifty-first street. His Imperial Highness entering, Rev. Father Hjerring gave the benediction with the cross, and blessed the Grand Duke with holy water. The appointed prayer being over, Father Hjerring thus addressed His Imperial Highness:

May it please your Imperial Highness, it is with the sincerest joy of heart that I venture, in the deepest humility, to bid your Imperial Highness a happy welcome in this little chapel, and this welcome I venture to offer as a priest of the Orthodox Church, and also as a citizen of the United States. As everywhere in the world, where there are orthodox Christians, also the flock to the borders of Russia, so the Bethlehem of the apostolic faith spreads itself in unalloyed purity. It is a great idea, yea the greatest idea for man, not a fantastic idea, but a living reality, which assembles the hearts of orthodox Christians around the throne of the Russian czar, whether they be dwellers in Russia or in the Western hemisphere. This great idea is not what some are pleased to call Pan-Slavism; no, it is an immeasurably greater idea; it is what I would designate Panorthodoxy. The existence of the chapel, the first in New York—is owing to the orthodox Russia; and also a grain of mustard-seed spreads itself in gradual growth, so I hope, with God's blessing, the care of the Holy Synod for its spiritual children here will not be in vain. But all the more join-tare our hearts to-day for the spiritual welfare of each member of that distinguished house, which has inscribed itself in brilliant lines within the annals of history. Hence your Imperial Highness be a thousand times welcome; may your Imperial Highness find many delights in this land, and may God preserve and defend your Imperial Highness. This I pray in the name of the Father, the Son and the Holy Ghost. Amen!

The service, which lasted but a few minutes, ended with a prayer, and with the customary rite of wishing the Czar many years of happy reign.

The Grand Duke and his party then drove back to the Clarendon.

THE NORTHWEST.

ILLINOIS.

Mr. Knapp, of Warren, was severely injured a few days since, by jumping from a train into a cattle-guard, thereby breaking a rib and fearfully bruising his hand.

—Daniel Hughes, a railroad employe, was shot and severely wounded at a house of ill-fame in Jacksonville, on Monday last, by the keeper.

—Rev. John Dale, of Virginia, Cass County, died at his residence on the 18th, of typhoid pneumonia, and was buried on Friday. On the Saturday following his wife died of the same disease, and was buried on Monday.

—There are 1,625 blind, 825 deaf and dumb, 1,625 insane, and 1,244 idiotic persons in this State.

—Galesburg is to have another college, to be built by the Roman Catholics.

—Mr. A. J. Garceleu, ex-Sheriff of Boone County, died on the 10th inst.

—DeKalb County has the largest hay crop for many years.

—Dixon will rejoice in a musical convention on Dec. 5.

—Galesburg is to have a horse railroad.

—William Hindle, a banker at Girard, Macoupin county, has absconded, taking with him some $6,000 of the depositors' money.

—Elijah Cobb, proprietor of the Cottage Avenue Hotel, Jacksonville, has sued Colonel Jesse T. Norman, an old resident of that city, for libel, in saying, as he charges, that the Cottage Avenue Hotel was a resort for disreputable women. He lays his damages at $1,500.

—Horse-thief named Hall escaped from the jail at Ognawka, on the 18th inst.

—A man named John Bonn, living three and a half miles southwest of Macomb, committed suicide by hanging himself, on November 11.

—The Canton *Press* says that Charles Leander, a Swede, in the employ of the M. V. & W. Railroad Company, was drowned while crossing the river at that point, on the 1st inst.

—A lady at Champaign, named Mary Ann Hudson, was brutally murdered, on the 15th inst., by some unknown assassin, who killed her with a club, on the street, in the evening. The deceased was a sister of Mr. James Howard, a butcher.

IOWA.

The Council Bluffs *Times* suggests the appropriateness of changing the name of Omaha. As a substitute, Train-town is proposed.

—A firm at Council Bluffs will pack 15,000 hogs this season.

—Mrs. Alida Copeland, the wife of a former pastor of the Methodist church in Davenport, has obtained a divorce from her reverend husband, on the two years ago emigrated to parts unknown with a paramour.

—At the last term of the District Court in Hardin County, twenty-two cases, involving nearly $15,000, were oddly consigned, amicably settled and withdrawn before giving the court an opportunity to pass upon them.

—The Eldora *Ledger* says: "H.W. Johnnson resides in Kansas. Mr. Armor, of Hardin County, married Miss Leverett, of Clay Township, and, removing West, became a neighbor of Mr. Johnson's, who was a widower with two children. Mrs. Armor wrote to her sister in Hardin County. Miss Frances Leverton, aged 18, about her wid-ower neighbor and his anxiety to get married. Photographs were exchanged, and the result was that on the 24th of November the anxious Johnson put in an appearance at Armor Leverton's door. He proposed off-hand, was accepted, declined taking his hat off or sitting down, but posted off to Eldora for the license. He was married that afternoon, and on the 16th was off for his home in Kansas, with Mrs. Francis Johnson. He is 30 years of age."

—The Commercial Bank, of Keokuk, with a capital of $100,000, and the Council Bluffs Agricultural Works, capital stock $50,000, have filed articles of incorporation with the Secretary of State.

—The wife of John Ashy, Jr., residing near Iowa Falls, was literally frightened to death one day last week by some Indians who called at her house.

—It was reported on Saturday last that the largest coal mine at Fort Dodge had taken fire, and was burning beyond the control of all efforts to extinguish it.

—Among the articles to be deposited in the corner stone of the new Iowa State House is a map of the Chicago burned district.

—The Western Iowa Baptist Association have determined to locate the Western Iowa Academy at Denison, on condition that the citizens of that place donate 2 1-2 acres of land for a site, and subscribe $40,000 toward erecting buildings.

—A lunatic in Dubuque had a young man upon the stage for whom he desired to find a suitable partner. He asked all the young ladies in the audience, who were not engaged, to hold up their hands, when an old lady, weighing on a hundred, instantly put up both hands. It was Hopkins' choice for the young man.

—A Burlington artist got into trouble for selling photographs of a lady in that vicinity, whose negative he claimed to have, for diminutive *fac similes* of Mrs. O'Leary, of Chicago bovine notoriety.

—Miss Belle Hammond, of Ottumwa, has recently been appointed Clerk to the Secretary of the Capitol Commission, and is filling the position competently, says the *Register*.

WISCONSIN.

Governor Fairchild has appointed the following delegates to the Detroit Commercial Convention, which meets November 29: General D. Atwood, Madison; Colonel C. D. Robinson, Green Bay; George E. Hoskinson, Green Bay; Charles Sergeant, LaCrosse; Hon. W. W. Field, Rockford; Hon. B. U. Strong, spring Green; Hon. A. J. Turner, Portage; John Shaw, Milwaukee; Hon. S. A. Pease, Ripon; Hon. Lew Fisher, Menasha; Colonel E. A. Calkins, Milwaukee; Hon. A. M. Thompson, Milwaukee; S. A. Proctor, Milwaukee; General T. S. Allen, Oshkosh; George Hyer, Oshkosh; Colonel Watrous, Fond du Lac; John Lawler, Prairie du Chien; General W. H. Utley, Racine; A. C. Sanford, Racine; General J. K. Proudfit, Madison; R. M. Bashford, Madison; Hon. George B. Smith, Madison; Hon. E. W. Keyes, Madison; Angus Smith, Milwaukee; Hon. H. L. Palmer, Milwaukee; Horace S. Rounds, Oshkosh; D. J. Stevens, Madison.

—Racine is going to protect its records with fire-proof vaults.

—On Thursday evening the 16th, as the Hon. Isaac Stephenson and Mr. Andrew Stephenson were returning home to Marinette from Peshtigo Harbor, on the Little River Road, a pole came down suddenly across their laps from a thicket close by the roadside. The horses were started into a run, and at that instant a pistol was fired from behind, the bullet passing close to their heads, but fortunately doing no injury.

—The Evansville *Review* reports that on the 10th, Mr. J. R. Fitch, a well-to-do farmer living near that place committed suicide by shooting himself near the heart with a carbine. Mr. Fitch was as exemplary man, a member of the church, and no rational cause can be assigned for the rash act.

—The Monroe *Republican* reports that Mr. John Allenbrand, living in the western part of that town, died very suddenly, on Monday morning, from the bursting of a blood-vessel.

—The pines are all driven, and the greater part of the foundation timbers for the new railroad bridge at Peshtigo are in place. The superstructure will be finished and ready for the railroad iron in the course of a week, or ten days at the farthest.

—The Watertown *Republican* says: "Tuesday night of last week, Mr. G. W. Armstrong, living a few miles from Fort Atkins, was met in the streets of that village by one Peter H. Stoft, who deliberately stopped Mr. Armstrong, and took his pocketbook from his pocket, containing $220 in greenbacks. Stoft has been arrested and lodged in jail."

—Three women appeared at the polls in the village of Jefferson last election and presented their tickets. The board refused to accept them.

—Mrs. Mary Fields, wife of James Fields, residing on the Hargrave farm, on the town of Beaver Dam, died on Monday morning last, from the effects of poison administered by her own hand. On Sunday forenoon she took a tablespoonful of Paris green, and although Dr. Snyder was called in to see her in the evening, his efforts to rescue her were futile, and she died in about twenty-four hours after taking the poisonous drug.

INDIANA.

A little girl, named Anna Whittinger, was killed at Lafayette, on the 21st inst., by a railroad train.

—A boiler exploded on the 21st inst., near Terre Haute, totally wrecking Crist's flouring mill and an adjoining planing mill. One man, Barton Calsey, was killed and several injured.

—A paper has been started in New Albany called the *Screamer*.

—Logansport is building a Universalist College, to cost $140,000.

—John Nosh, a resident of Reynolds, White County, who had been accused of driving his wife out of doors, was seized by a mob, the other night, tarred and feathered, and carried in a fine condition on a rail through the streets of Reynolds.

—The Holly Water Works in Columbus received their first practical test on Saturday night. A fire broke out in a stable filled with hay, belonging to Henry Deper. It was in a remote part of the town, and, before hose-reels were on the ground, the building was enveloped in flames. In five minutes after water was first thrown, the fire was completely extinguished.

—Thomas P. Andrews, of Decatur, was killed on the 20th inst., by a falling tree.

MICHIGAN.

A. B. McQuewan, a prominent lumberman of Grand Rapids, was drowned in the Muskegon River on the 22nd inst.

—The Lansing station well is a failure.

—Pentwater claims the largest shingle-mill in the State.

—The entire number of persons burned out by the fire in Huron County was 1,597, and their losses $937,425.

—The only business men of Coldwater have formed an organization known as "The Mercantile Fire Protectors."

—An Eaton Rapids man is building a panorama of Chicago.

—A Boston capitalist proposes to build a $50,000 hotel at Grand Rapids.

MINNESOTA.

The Stillwater *Gazette* publishes a statement showing that 115 buildings have been erected in that city this year, and that $607,000 has been expended in buildings and improvements, of which $65,000 was in the Penitentiary, and $30,000 for an asylum.

—Porter Martin, of Hampton, Dakota County, has sold his young Green Mountain stallion, Ben Franklin, a four-year old, to Captain Sloan, of Lake Shetek, Cottonwood County, for $1,000.

—The "drummers" are agitating for a repeal of the license fee to which they are subjected at St. Paul, and a test case is now before the local courts. The merchants are nearly unanimous in favor of repeal.

KANSAS.

The people of Lawrence had an astronomical sensation in seeing Venus at noon of the 21st.

—The wheat in Douglas County, promises to be unusually heavy per yield.

—Ex-Senator Rose is about to start a paper at Coffeyville, to be called *Rose' Paper*. It will be Republican in politics.

—William Cook, a section foreman at Monument, was killed by a railroad train at that place, on the 18th inst.

RAILROADS.

The stockholders of the Paris & Louisiana Railway held their annual meeting at Virden, Ill., on the 18th, and chose Directors for the ensuing year. Lewis Solomon, of Vandit's Point, was elected President.

—The Warsaw (Ill.) *Bulletin* says an extension of the Rockford, Rock Island and St. Louis Road from Ognawka Junction, or, as it is now called, Sogetown, to intersect the Harper branch of the Toledo, Peoria, & Warsaw Road, is talked of.

—The Mineral Point Railroad surveyors report the route up the Kickapoo Valley favorable.

—An election is to be held next Tuesday, in Osage County, Kansas, to decide whether or not Osage County shall subscribe $5,000 per mile for a road running south from Carbondale, through Lyndon and Malvern, to the southern line of the county.

—Last Saturday witnessed the completion of the Chicago, Dubuque & Minnesota Railroad to McGregor, and in honor of the event the latter place fired a salute of 100 guns. A telegram to this effect was sent to Dubuque, when an answer was returned by J. K. Graves, President of the road, as follows: "The citizens of Dubuque, Iowa and Illinois extend greetings, and unite with the people of McGregor in congratulation on the grand achievement which has linked these two cities together."

—The Winneconne (Wis.) *Item* says: "Good judges predict that the gap in a direct railroad from Milwaukee to Green Bay, between Winneconne and New London, will be built within the next eighteen months."

—The officers of the Grand Rapids & Bay City Railroad have called for another assessment of 10 per cent on the subscribed capital stock, and will let the contract for constructing the road-bed of the first division on the 27th inst. They have been delayed in this work by the difficulty encountered in procuring the right of way.

PERSONAL.

General Butler has applied to the publishers of the *Atlantic Monthly* for permission to reply to "Warrington's" article in that magazine. He wanted the reply to appear in the present number.

—Of the present College of Cardinals at Rome, three have had strokes of apoplexy, one has the gout, four are in their dotage, and the youngest, Cardinal Milesi, is dying of consumption at the age of 55 years. There are twenty-four vacancies in this cheerful old body.

—The Rev. Green Clay Smith, ex-General and ex-Governor, is conducting a protracted meeting in the Baptist Church at Danville, Kentucky.

—The London *Public Opinion* gives a report that J. A. Froude and Wilkie Collins contemplate visiting the United States in the capacity of public lecturers.

—Mrs. Frances Barrett de Oviedo, the bride of the famous diamond wedding in New York several years ago, contributed one hundred dollars to the Chicago relief subscription taken up in Havana.

—Mrs. M. A. Baines, of London, offers a prize of ten guineas for the best essay on "Domestic Service: its Abuses and Remedies."

—Schneider has had presented to her by an American a comb which cost $8,000 sterling.

—The late Sir Roderick Murchison has appointed Professor Geikie his literary executor, and it is understood that the Professor will write Sir Roderick's life.

—The Boston *Commonwealth* learns that James A. Garfield and George W. Julian have been frightened from their early advocacy of woman suffrage by the Woodhull-Claflin movement.

—Charles Tracey, son of a prominent citizen of Albany, N. Y., has been made Knight of the Order of St. Gregory by Pope Pius IX. for services rendered while in the Papal Zouaves.

—Mrs. Clarissa Ruggles, widow of Benjamin Ruggles, who for eighteen years was United States Senator from Ohio, lately died, over 80 years old.

—It is observed that Joaquin Miller, in his "Kit Carson's Ride," makes Kit dash away on a bare-back horse, and afterwards "rise in his stirrups."

—Mr. Hepworth Dixon is about commencing an action for libel against the *Saturday Review*, whose criticisms upon some of his recent works have damaged him, he thinks, to the amount of £5,000.

—John Chapman, editor of the Salem *Register*, has risen at half-past 12 o'clock every Sunday night for fifty-six years, and gone to the office to make up his paper.

—Jean Ingelow's name is generally pronounced in this country. The *Spectator*, in America, says, Miss Ingelow is very benevolent, and gives away a great deal of the money earned by authorship. She is said to give a dinner to the poor every year, which is called Miss Ingelow's copyright dinner.

—The Rev. William W. Colburn, Chaplain of the Charlestown, Mass., State Prison, has lately received from his father, whom he had not seen for thirty-five years, and whom he had long supposed dead. The father disappeared, from some freak, when the son was only 5 years old, and went to Oregon, where he has amassed a fortune. His wife, who struggled along with two children—being obliged at one time to send them to the same house—had died, and the father now proposes to make reparation, as far as possible, to his son and grandchildren, for the injustice done to his wife by this strange desertion and neglect.

—A life of President Samuel F. B. Morse, the inventor of the magnetic telegraph, has been written by Mrs. P. G. Fairfield, under the personal supervision of its subject.

—Colonel B. G. Lockett, residing near Atlanta, Ga., has this year in cotton 6,200 acres, and in corn and small grain 3,800, making in all 10,000 acres. At last account he had a bale to two acres, and at 40c per bale, the cotton crop would amount to 5,000 bales, and its value to $200,000. Colonel L. employs 200 hands—blacks. The total population which he provides for is about 900 thousand persons.

—The Orleans Princes have been successful in their application for the restoration of the estates of which Louis Napoleon deprived them in 1852.

—The New York *Tribune* charged "Dr. William Paine, Dean of the Philadelphia University of Medicine," with selling diplomas to a negro named Morning, and an herb doctor named Rogers, and the Doctor proposes to prove that such conduct is unheard of in Philadelphia, and that he has been incarcated $30,000 worth.

—W. H. Forrest, a brother of General N. B. Forrest, is on trial for murder, at Brenham, Texas. Eighteen years ago he had a difficulty with a man named Holt, who threatened his life, and in an encounter between the men, Forrest was shot through the hip. On further provocation Forrest took his gun and, on finding Holt, shot and killed him and disappeared. About three weeks ago he entered the town of Gonzales, and was immediately arrested.

—Oscar J. Dunn, (colored), Lieutenant Governor of Louisiana, died in New Orleans, Nov. 22, after three days' illness, of congestion of the brain and lungs, aged 51 years.

—Colonel Armandine Johnson, a prominent Virginia lawyer and politician, and an ex-confederate officer, is announced by the Richmond papers.

POLITICAL.

A Western Democratic paper discusses the Cincinnati *Enquirer's* proposal to run Thomas Scott for President, and advises it to go slow, inasmuch as the people are not yet ready to convert the White House into a railroad depot.

The Cooperstown (N. Y.) *Journal*, Democratic, published at the residence of Chief Justice Nelson, of the United States Supreme Court, and supposed to represent his views, concludes an elaborate article by averring that "The leading Democrats of this State not only admit that they have no hope of electing the next President under the present organization of the party, through the nomination of a Democratic National Convention," but that they favor a strong third party movement in the direction indicated in the following words: "Let us defeat Grant with any good and able statesman available for that purpose, and break down this administration."

—The Tallahassee *Floridian* gives an account of a Florida carpet-bagger elected to the New Jersey Legislature, as follows: "Captain George B. Carse was elected to the New Jersey Legislature from Camden County last Tuesday. Captain Carse figured extensively in this State a year or two ago. He came here as a Bureau officer, afterward was made Adjutant General by Governor Reed, then Private Secretary to His Excellency. As a lobby member of the Florida Legislature, he was very active in procuring Governor Reed's escape from impeachment both in 1869 and 1870, and did some things in the way of inducing members to vote for certain measures which got him into serious difficulty with the grand jury of Leon County. He is an intense Republican, but a clever, impulsive gentleman, and was really liked by the bulk of our home people, while cordially hated by a large number of Republicans. Carse may be considered in New Jersey, we suppose, a 'Florida carpet-bagger.'"

—We learn from the Madison (Wis.) *Democrat* that Judge Dodillitte will now devote his whole attention to his law practice in that State and Illinois, and in the Supreme Court of the United States.

—Mrs. Laura A. Berry, formerly Deputy Register of Scott County, Iowa, now a resident of Davenport, will be a candidate for an enrolling clerkship before the Legislature.

—The Burlington *Hawk-Eye* mentions the Hon. John N. Rogers, of Davenport, Iowa, as one of the candidates for the position of Supreme Judge to be vacated by Judge Cole. The other candidates mentioned are ex-Governor Kirkwood, of course, and Judges Chase and Sampson, of the District Court. It is understood that Judge Cole will not resign before the close of the year, and the vacancy will be filled by Governor Carpenter.

—The Democratic Journals in the West are hopelessly divided on the "Passive Policy," and are already beginning to call hard names.

Sir Richard Wallace.

From the New York Times.

Sir Richard Wallace is a man likely to be remembered as an instance of a lucky heir turning his fortune to good account. By the death of the late Lord Hertford he came into an immense estate. For two generations these lords had been a disgrace to their order. Endowed with brilliant talent, they had done infinitely worse than their spotless napkins. The father of the late Lord was the notoriously profligate boon-companion of George the Magnificent, in the Regency, and some of licentious Court of Monmouth of *Conisgsby*, the Lord Steyne of *Vanity Fair*. His son succeeded him; a mean-minded, flesh and volumptuary, more despicable, from his utter callousness to any sense of duty, than his father. He lived his abode in Paris, and most appropriately, for he was an exact type and specimen of that class of nobility who formerly flourished in that city, and brought upon it the horrors of 1793. Not two years have elapsed, and the inheritor of the Manquisate millions has done more for the good of his kind than the Hertfords did in sixty. He is ever at some good work or other. During the siege, he kept hundreds from starving, and gave liberal subscription to the task. Since then, Paris and London have both been reaping the fruit of his benevolence. Both a few weeks ago he obtained leave to erect beautiful drinking fountains for man and beast, throughout the principal metropolis. To-day we read that he is commencing a hospital for English subjects in Paris, which will cost $350,000 a year. Such deeds would atone, if anything could atone, for the mis-conduct of his profligate predecessors.

The Nature of an Oath.

Early in the rebellion, when the Federal forces were first advanced at Beaufort, S. C., there was a stout darkey in the employment of Lige Carse, who, deserted by his master, left to take care of himself as best he might. Lige was considered a chattel of weak intellect, and, moreover, he was somewhat awkward in his attempts to play the role of a loyal contraband. He smashed and destroyed pretty nearly everything that fell into his hands upon, and, having waited upon nearly every officer at the post, each in turn, after giving him the full benefit of his services, coming for his stupidity, turned him adrift.

It happened that Lige was a witness in a case of theft before a court martial and, being called up to testify, was, on his testimony, objected to on the part of the defendant, who stated that he couldn't believe the nigger for of sound mind.

Stand up, Lige," said the Court. "Do you understand the nature of an oath?"

Lige scratched his head for a moment, and then turning up the whites of his eyes, replied: "Lord, a yare, massa; dis nigger had walled on 'bout half de cotton and 'bacca, 'taint to dis place, and if he don't 'stand de nature of an oath' by dis time, den dares no 'stand it."

The Court considered Lige a competent witness.

An Impudent Trick.

A Pittsburgh paper gives the following: "A rather funny story is told of Rudiger, one of the parties sent to jail to await trial for feloniously entering Hope's tobacco store. It is said that a few days ago he went to a rag warehouse on Penn street, and, passing around to the rear where was a vast collection of rags in crates and loose piles, he rolled one of the crates on to the sidewalk. Then stepping to the back door, he called to the book keeper, who was the only person in the store, and requested him to weigh and pay him for that crate of rags. The unsuspecting clerk carefully weighed the rags and paid the fellow the full price for that which already belonged to the firm. Two or three days afterward, according to the story, Rudiger went back to the place and repeated the performance in part. One of the proprietors of the place was called out this time to do the weighing, and immediately recognized the crate as one he had received, paid for, and marked the day before. Rudiger protested that this was not the case, and said that if the proprietor would wait there a moment he would bring a man to prove his ownership of the rags. The proprietor waited, and Rudiger went after that man and did not come back."

Men's Rights.

A correspondent of the Cincinnati *Gazette* thus writes in behalf of his sex:

I am, he says, a bachelor, 32 years of age, in sound health, and in receipt of a salary of $1,800 per year, and, therefore, a good match for any woman, for any woman who may be, yet I remain unmarried, from principles, and will remain single until the laws are so altered as to make a husband master in his own house. But a few years ago the owner of real estate acquired by my own labor. I do not owe any woman to control me in my disposal of said property simply because she happened to be my wife. She would have nothing toward earning that property; therefore, have no claim, right or title to it. Any law giving her a dower third is simply a fraud on me, the more so as the law does not give me any dower third in her property. And then the ceremony now-a-days, called marriage, does not give me a wife—it simply gives me a woman who can leave me whenever she pleases. I cannot keep her against her wishes. She may go back to her father or elsewhere, and I cannot compel her to come back; but should I leave her for any reason, she can have me arrested and compel me to support her. Such a thing is one-sided and unfair. A woman held by such a law is not. In my opinion, a wife is the only woman objected to on the part of the defendant, who stated that he couldn't believe the nigger for of sound mind.

Stand up, Lige," said the Court. "Do you understand the nature of an oath?"

Lige scratched his head for a moment, and then turning up the whites of his eyes, replied: "Lord, a yare, massa; dis nigger had walled on 'bout half de cotton and 'bacca, 'taint to dis place, and if he don't 'stand de nature of an oath' by dis time, den dares no 'stand it."

The Court considered Lige a competent witness.

COMMERCIAL.

FRIDAY EVENING, Nov. 24.

The following were the receipts and shipments of produce at this port during the past twenty-four hours, as far as reported, with the corresponding quantities one year ago:

	Receipts.		Shipments.	
	1871.	1870.	1871.	1870.
Flour, bris	4,700	7,120	3,664	11,300
Wheat, bu	135,535	68,793	29,472	178,875
Corn, bu	135,535	68,793	178,472	178,875
Oats, bu	31,440	31,056	63,020	43,656
Rye, bu	2,376	2,376	2,736	360
Barley, bu	14,384	7,079	3,250	3,600
Grass seed, lbs	92,703	9,639	39,959	
Provisions, lbs	81,500	77,000		
Broom corn, lbs	62,336	128,519	20,703	84,139
Cattle, No	2,500	50	657,902	513,033
Beef, brls	1,045		2,300	2,150
Pork, brls	50	50	276	1,450
Lard, lbs	23,000	87	304,711	321,355
Tallow, lbs	89,063		1,400	
Hides, No	6,473	6,473	1,900	1,900
Cattle, No	67	38,063	34,000	37,370
Live hogs, No	16,464	200	253	
Dressed hogs, No	81,500	77,000	2,000	
Highwines, brls	94,186	84,339	21,839	200,000
Wool, lbs	227	575	253	1,100
Coal, tons	9,430	2,500	30,000	60,000
Lumber, m	1,341	4,379	60	
Shingles, m	3,000	1,000		
Salt, brls	1,000	2,272	1,300	3,500
Salt, brls	100	235	85	1,000

Withdrawn yesterday for consumption: 1,500 bu wheat; 2,150 bu corn; 4,401 bu oats; 853 bu rye; and 2,646 bu barley.

The following grain has been inspected into store up to 10 o'clock this morning: 95 cars wheat; 266 cars corn; 44 cars oats; 5 cars rye; 34 cars barley. Total, (267 cars) 240,000 bu.

There was a very liberal attendance of operators on change to-day, and a fair degree of activity in the grain market, but a shrinkage in values occurred throughout the list. The trading was largely of a speculative character, and no sales for delivery in the future. Shippers are apparently being anxious to cover and close out the profit offering. The markets all closed dull, with quiet markets being the rule.

Highwines were firm, and moderately active at yesterday's advance, sales regulating at 90c per gallon tax-paid at sec—closing steady and firm at sec.

Lake freights were dull. Carriers were asking 3c for wheat to Buffalo—but there were not very many offers. Rates were reported nominally at 2 1-2c. Other charters were reported, which take out 121,000 bu corn.

Provisions were quiet, and nominally a shade easier, though not lower, there being more sellers than buyers at the figures current yesterday. Orders were numerous, but generally at lower quotations. The holders would accept consequently they were not pressing sales. Receipts of hogs at the Stock Yards were very light, and a lower prices prevailed, with packers buying freely. Sales were reported at 3 1-2@3 3-4c for mixed; 3 3-4@3 7-8c for heavy; and 3 7-8@4c for light. Cattle were in fair supply, and were without quotable alteration in values, buyers and sellers being about 25c apart in their views. Spring sheep were about 25c lower, and were not very active, although the better grade sold freely. Spring lambs were in demand, and were without quotable alteration in prices.

Lard was quiet and steady, being about 20c lower than prices will be at mill Higher. Raw grades were firmer, at irregular prices, while refined quotations remained unchanged. Coffees, also, were firmer, with a fair demand. The other goods in the list of prices were comparatively steady. There was a liberal movement on advanced quotations:

COFFEE—Prime Rio coffee, 24@25c; fair to choice, do, 21 1-2@23 1-2c; O. G. Java, 29 1-2@30c; Singapore, 34 1-2@35 1-2c; Costa Rica, 25@26c.

RICE—Rangoon, 7 1-2@7 3-4c; Patna, 8@8 1-2c; Carolina, 9 1-2@9 3-4c.

SUGARS—Cuba, 12 5-8@13 1-2c; R do, 12 1-8@12 1-4c; C do, 11 5-8@12c; choice brown, 10 1-2@11 1-4c; prime do, 11 1-2c; molasses do, 9@10c.

STEEPS—Duty paid, 11 1-2c; common molasses, 8@10c; Porto Rico molasses, 10

THE GREAT FIRE.

Continuation of the Investigation by the Board of Police.

Mrs. O'Leary, the Owner of the Cow, Etc., Examined.

Testimony of Foremen of Steamers, and Citizens.

The Board of Police, yesterday, resumed the investigation of the origin and progress of the fire. Commissioners Brown, Sheridan, and Chadwick, and Marshal Williams and Assistant Marshals Walters and Benner were present.

WILLIAM MUSCHAN,

foreman of the Little Giant, testified that the first intimation he had of the fire was from the watch man in the tower on the engine house. He hitched up his horses, and was about leaving the house, when Box 25 was struck. He paid no attention to the number, but went directly to the fire, and took a plug on the corner of Jefferson and DeKoven streets. He led his hose up DeKoven street into an alley running north, and connected and throwing water on the fire. He remained in this position until about half-past 11 o'clock, when he was ordered to go to the river at the foot of Taylor street. He reached there by working for a long time and until he was ordered to go to the South Side—to the corner of Jackson street and Michigan avenue, where, with the assistance of another engine, water was drawn from the lake basin. The Water Works had been burned down at this time, and no water could be obtained from the hydrants. It must have been after 2 o'clock. His engine worked at the corner mentioned until the men were driven away by the heat. He then went to the corner of Congress street and Michigan avenue, and played on the fire there—which was not a very long time—until he was ordered to return to the foot of Taylor street by Assistant Marshal Benner. He took up his old position, and worked on the Chicago Dock Company's building. When at Michigan avenue and Congress street the stoker left the engine, and came back while the engine was at work on the Dock Company's building, having been absent about an hour and a half. He accounted for his absence by saying that he had been assisting some men to blow up buildings. The engine remained at the foot of Taylor street until ordered to go home. None of his men were drunk on Sunday or Monday, and there had been no whiskey in the engine house on Sunday. He saw only one of the Marshals—Benner. He was almost altogether on the south line of the fire.

MRS. O'LEARY,

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DENIS ROGAN,

of No. 113 DeKoven street, was in O'Leary's house about half-past 9 o'clock on Sunday night. The O'Leary and his wife were in bed. He asked the woman why she went to bed so early, and she said it was because she had a "sore fut." He went home, and after he had gone to bed—somewhere after 9 o'clock—he heard a neighbor say that O'Leary's barn was on fire. He jumped up, and ran around to the barn and tried to save it, but saw that was there, but he could not. The heat drove him away. There was company at O'Leary's—a man, the fiddler's, and he heard music in there. He did not know who was present. It was a quarter of an hour, to twenty minutes, before the engine came. There was a high wind at the time, and the sparks were blown away some distance.

CATHARINE SULLIVAN,

who lives on Dearborn street, east of Jefferson, was washing dishes when she saw a bright reflection on the window panes of her dwelling. She ran into the street, and saw that O'Leary's barn and two others east of it were on fire. She had heard that the O'Leary's were asleep at the time, and that somebody awoke them. Her house caught fire several times, but obtained a shower sufficient to put it out. Her son and Dennis Rogin woke the O'Learys. She did not know, of her own knowledge, where these men resorted in O'Leary's dwelling, but she had heard that there was. Pat. McLaughlin, the fiddler, lived in the front part of O'Leary's house, "on her word" she could not tell how long a time elapsed after the fire broke out before the fire engines made their appearance.

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CATHARINE SULLIVAN,

foreman of the steamer Chicago, said the first he knew of the fire was the blazing of the gong. He thought it was about 9:30. Box No. 343 was struck. This box is about a mile and a half west of where the fire was. He went to the blaze, and took a hydrant on the corner of Peoria and Jefferson streets, and led the hose south. His was the only stream there. After working from three to five minutes the engine was "shut down," and, upon making inquiry as to why it was done, the engineer told him that a spring in the pump had broken. He told the engineer to start up again, and run the risk of breaking the pump to pieces. He did not see the Marshals, or the assistants, and he asked the foreman of the Illinois, which had come up, which side of the fire he would take. He replied "north," so Schimmele remained on the south line. He worked there until Assistant Marshal Benner ordered him to move and set off the fire in the rear of some buildings. The next thing he knew, a row of buildings on Jefferson streets, a little south of Taylor, were on fire. After working on them ten minutes, orders came to move and put on two streams. As orders came frequently came to go further north, and try to cut off the fire. It was impossible to go up Jefferson street, so he went over to Halsted and up to Harrison, and took a plug on the corner of that street and Jefferson. He led the hose south, but changed from the position for the heat became so intense that he was obliged to move, so he uncoupled the branch pipe, dragged back a hundred or two feet, and, after uncoupling, screwed on the pipe again. Some citizens helped him gather up the hose as he retreated back to the engine, fighting the fire all the way. He remained on the corner mentioned until he came so hot that he became convinced if he didn't move his engine she would be burned up. After the block which ran from Clinton to Jefferson, on Van Buren street, was destroyed, he moved his engine north on Clinton to the corner of Jackson street, and was then ordered to go to the other side at the foot of Adams street. Adams street bridge, he found, had been burned down. He drew water from the river, and threw it on the Fort Wayne freight depot. The buildings in the locality where the fire broke out were mostly of wood, and the fire went through them rapidly. He was ordered to go to the corner of Canal and Williams. The structure caught fire on the roof, and he could not save it. The fire had crossed to the South Side before it took a position to look out for Adams street. He did not know what time it crossed the river, as he did not see it. He thought there was some in the river, but did not know whether they took fire. His engine was in good order during the time he was there, but choked up, and had to be cleaned out. He and his men worked from the time the fire broke out until Tuesday morning, stopping only when they changed the position of the steamer. He took up then and went home. He worked on the Sunday night fire until 8 o'clock on Sunday morning. All his men were in duty at both fires. He had plenty of hose. He had part of a reel at the engine house, but did not have any occasion to send for it. He lost about 300 feet of hose in the hose while changing on the corner of Clinton and Van Buren streets, but picked up enough on the street to fill his reel. He saw all the Marshals around the fire attending to business. None of his men were drunk or disorderly, and he had no liquor in his engine house on Sunday. He saw only one of the Marshals—Benner. He was almost altogether on the south line of the fire.

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GEORGE BAU,

foreman of Truck No. 1, received a still alarm for the fire, and was leaving the house when the gong struck. He stopped his truck on Jefferson street, opposite the Fourth Ward City Hall, and ran from it. He went into the alley and he had been there but a few minutes when he discovered that the pipemen, when they came, could get at the fire. Only the barn was on fire then. No pipemen were visible, but they arrived in time to save the barn for several minutes after he got there. When water was put on, two other buildings north of the fire, and the one on the first building north of the fire, and his men put out two fires on the same roof, with a bucket. A ladder, which he found in a yard, was put against St. Paul's Church, corner of Mather and Clinton streets, and Mather and Haisted, and he would burn up, in attempting to take it down, let it fall, and broke it. He said there was no one to ladders, or to assist him. He had at different times had hold of several steamers' branch pipes. He thought the fire was well under control when the church ignited. He did not know what time the fire crossed to the South Side, as he did not see it. The barn was about burned down when he went there. He could not have been away to pull it down. He could not have been away anyhow on account of the heat. When he left the South Side was safe, he went to the South Side, and helped the Chicago Avenue men. He did not see any of the Marshals on the South Side. The Chicago's men took up by order of William, and then went to the Lake Shore, where they remained until they were ordered to the North Side, and at the foot of Taylor street. Water was very scarce there.

CHARLES WALTERS,

of the Fifth Ward Hook and Ladder Company, testified that he was in the engine house on Sunday night, when he was ordered to go to the South Side—to the corner of Jackson street and Michigan avenue, where, with the assistance of another engine, water was drawn from the lake basin. The Water Works had been burned down at this time, and no water could be obtained from the hydrants. It must have been after 2 o'clock. His engine worked at the corner mentioned until the men were driven away by the heat. He then went to the corner of Congress street and Michigan avenue, and played on the fire there—which was not a very long time—until he was ordered to return to the foot of Taylor street by Assistant Marshal Benner. He took up his old position, and worked on the Chicago Dock Company's building. When at Michigan avenue and Congress street the stoker left the engine, and came back while the engine was at work on the Dock Company's building, having been absent about an hour and a half. He accounted for his absence by saying that he had been assisting some men to blow up buildings. The engine remained at the foot of Taylor street until ordered to go home. None of his men were drunk on Sunday or Monday, and there had been no whiskey in the engine house on Sunday. He saw only one of the Marshals—Benner. He was almost altogether on the south line of the fire.

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THE CITY IN BRIEF.

Masonic Charity.

The fraternity of A. F. and A. Masons are engaged in the laudable though disagreeable work of relieving their brethren, as will be noticed by an advertisement in another column. They hold daily meetings at the Masonic Temple for that purpose, though judiciously and effectually, done by a corps of officers and assistants. All who are worthy and in distress, owing to the late terrible conflagration, may find prompt and substantial aid. We learn the worthy Grand Master has been done to stop the fire. If there had been plenty of hose on at first it would have made a difference, but it was scarce, and the engines tore up the sidewalks to furnish his engine with fuel. All the hose he had had for three months previous to the fire was "no good."

Commissioner Sheridan stated that 2,500 feet of new hose had been purchased, but no one seemed to know where it had gone to.

The witness said that if he had not received a foot of All his hose, No. 2, and couldn't stand a very high pressure. At every fire from one to three lengths bursted. He did not see any Marshals on the South Side, and the engines were left to run of themselves. Engineer Benner was the only one he saw during the whole night.

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Adjournment.

The investigation was then postponed until 10 o'clock this morning